HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,186—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th May	PERSIA	7951		
4th June	PENINSULAR	5594	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
18th "	ORIENTAL	6394	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	EGYPT	7912		
16th "	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd "	ORIENTAL	6294		
30th "	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	6301
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	VICTORIA	6523	MONGOLIA	9505
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent, intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.
ERMITEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 2nd June, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
EMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June 1904
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragiletto	5,895	27th May 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,

Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 28th May, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 31st May, at 10 a.m., sailing (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Pushni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LALPOOBA," 3,300 tons on or about TUESDAY, 31st May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th June, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,700 tons, on or about 31st May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th May, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 560
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st May.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	17th June.
NUBIA	R. J. Garrick	3,551	6th July,
BRITANNIA	J. Main	3,069	21st "
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	10th Aug.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE

MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose), Calamatta (Greek) Olives in Tins. All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Muscatel Raisins and Italian Oranges.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	33 6	30 7	64 5	47 3	37 11	20
21	22 1	29 4	33 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	30 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	30 12	23 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	31 8	33 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	32 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	33 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	34 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	34 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 3	28
29	26 9	35 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	36 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	37 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	38 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	39 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	41 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	42 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	43 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	44 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	46 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	47 6	51 3	43 3	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	48 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	50 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	51 11	54 12	46 14	69 13	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	53 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	54 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	56 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE TAVOY EXPLORATION SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION was PASSED at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, on Wednesday, the 4th day of May, 1904, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on THURSDAY, the 19th day of May, 1904, viz:—

"That the Tavoy Exploration Syndicate, Limited, be, and the same is hereby, placed in VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882."

C. E. RANDLE,
Chairman.

Bombay, 24th May, 1904.

NOTICE.

TO THE TENANTS ON THE ESTATES OF THE LATE MR. J. N. TATA.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. J. N. TATA having DIED leaving as his SOLE HEIRS and EXECUTORS his two sons Messrs. D. J. TATA and R. J. TATA, all tenants on the Estates of the said Mr. J. N. TATA are requested to pay their rents to either of them the said Mr. D. J. TATA or Mr. R. J. TATA or to the constituted attorney of either of them.—Dated the 19th day of May 1904,

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO,
Attorneys for Messrs. D, J, TATA and R. J. TATA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POST of LADY SUPERINTENDENT Female Training College, Baroda and INSPECTRESS of Girls' Schools in the State is to be FILLED UP for a period of 2 years.

Those qualified for the work may apply before 10th June, stating their qualifications and past service with copies of testimonials. In the training College the female pupils have to be taught a three years further course in Gujarati after their completing the ordinary Gujarati Vith Standard Course. For inspection it will be necessary to travel in the Districts.

Applications stating terms may be sent up to.

THE VIDYADHIKARI,
Baroda State.

Baroda, May, 1904.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have the pleasure of informing the Public and our numerous Constituents that after several years experimenting and the collection of the finest skilled labour under the supervision of an European Engineer, we are now prepared to manufacture Motor Cars of any power driven by either Steam or Petrol, also to undertake any repairs to any make of Car. We may be allowed to point out the many great advantages of ordering a Car from us, a few of which are our specialities and our name is a guarantee for good workmanship, materials and finish, and we feel sure our Simpson Car will have as good a name as we have maintained in carriages for so many years past. Another great item in the life of a car is the way in which it is looked after. We shall be pleased to teach free any intending buyers or their servants how to manage and drive a car; another consideration, we can renew or replace in our Works any breakages which may occur. Often in a imported car it takes months to import the parts, and they are often fitted by inexperienced men.

Our new Engineer who has just arrived to take charge of this department has put us to date, a very important desideratum in this industry, seeing the rapid strides it has made within the last few years.

We shall have much pleasure in giving estimates and full particulars for any make of Car, also to give advice for the most suitable car to suit local conditions in any part of India.

SIMPSON & Co.,
Carriage Builders, Motor Engineers,
Billiard Table and Harness Manufacturers.

Madras, 29th April, 1904.

NOTICE.

SALE OF BHANGWADI PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MANGALDASS MANEKLAL, VURJIWANDASS MANEKLAL and GANGADASS MOTILAL, have contracted TO SELL to our Client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of Inheritance Gift, Mortgage, Charge, Lease, Sale, Lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 30 Esplanade Road, within 14 days, from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed and any claim thereafter made will be considered as having been waived and as null and void accordingly.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or cart together with the several messuages Tenements or Dwelling-houses Chawls or Ranges of Buildings, Stables and Outhouses, hereditaments and premises thereon built situate and lying in Bombay at Kalbadevi otherwise called Parel Road without the Fort in the Sub District of Bombay fronting the said Road on the East side thereof registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 117, New No. 907 Old Survey No 25 and New Survey No 102 and containing by admeasurement 6345 sq. yds be the same, a little more or less, and bounded as follows.—On or towards the East by the said Kalbadevi or Parel Road on or towards the west formerly by the property of Venoba Shanker Senoy and now partly by the property of Nanoji Rustamji and partly by the property of Diabai, widow of Dhanjibhaw Bezonji Wadia, on or towards the North formerly by the cart of Nanabhai Jamshedji Sapla and now partly by the property of Dhinshaw Jahangir Buxoy, partly by the property of Jivraj Dayal and Co., partly by the property of Gheiabhai Dayal partly, by the property of Merwanji Nusserwanji, partly by the property of Naranji Permanand and partly by the property of Dharamsey Harjiwan, and on or towards the south formerly by the cart of Jaghannath Shunker Sett, Esqr. known by the name of Moroba Popatjee's cart and now partly by the property of Valabhram Mayaram Mehta, partly by the property of Anpoornabhai, widow of Cashinath Vithoba, and others partly by the property of Vinayek Meghasham Navalkar, partly by the property of Narayancharya Shri Ramcharya partly by the property of Vinayek Shri Krishnaji and wife, partly by the property of Shamrao Pandurang, partly by the property of Motabhai Babaji and Moreshwar Babaji, partly by the property of Ganpatrao Shivram and Sunderao Shivram, partly by the property of Madhowji Thakersi and partly by the property of Shamrao Pandurang and others and which said dwelling houses chawls or ranges of building, stables and outhouses are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1 to 7, 7B, 7C, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 16 respectively.—Dated this 17th day of May, 1904.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two Anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, MADRAS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF ELEVEN VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND AT BORIVLI.

By order of Mr. Vithal las Nathoobhai, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 29th May, 1904, at 4 p.m., at the premises, eleven very valuable building plots situate close to the Railway Station and known as the Bhatia ward and will be sold only to the Hindu purchasers.

The respective areas of the said plots are as follows:—

Plot A containing	2339	square yards.	
B	do	2221	do
C	do	2152	do
D	do	2451	do
E	do	2810	do
F	do	2970	do
G	do	2790	do
H	do	2137	do
I	do	2139	do
J	do	2203	do
K	do	2512	do

A plan of the several plots can be seen and further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

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Bombay, 26th May, 1904.

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F. D. STRANACK,
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Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902..... £ 16,378,771

Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

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Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,158	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years,
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,

Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

MOTOR CAR SPIRIT PETROL

Imported by the

ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.

BOMBAY,
RETAIL AGENT
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Opposite Grahams Buildings.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 24.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£90 3-8	=	— 1-16
2½ do. Rentes	87	=	unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 7-8	=	+ 1-1

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 11-16	=	+ 1-4
3 months hence	25 5-16	=	+ 1-4
Spot in New York	55 1-8	=	+ 1-2

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'12 1-2	=	+ 1
Berlin "	20'40	=	+ 1-2
New York Demand	1'86 3-4	=	+ 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2	per cent =	do
6 " " "	2 1-4	per cent =	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2	per cent =	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4	per cent =	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1-8	per cent =	do
7 day market loans	1 3-8	per cent =	+ 1-8

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 11'1-2 = + 1-16. A.-M., firm.

RUBBER—Para Rubber 4-10 1-2 = — 1-4. Value.

WHEAT—
ClubNo. 1, 29 1-2. M.-J. Sellers.
White Delhi 28 1-2 = — 1-8. J.-J. Done.
White Karachi 27 1-4 = — 1-4. M.-J. Done.
Red Karachi 27 = — 1-8. M.-J. Done.
} steady.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat 33 1-2 = + 1-2. M.-J. Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore 32 1-2 = + 1-4. J.-J. Done.
Brown 32 1-4 = + 1-2. M.-J. Done.
} firm.

LINSEED—Linseed Bold 32 1-2 = + 1-3. J.-J. Sellers. firm.

COFFEE—Coffee in New York, 6 7-8.

ARRIVAL—Steamer—Hamlet. Wheat afloat for U. K. 4,070,000.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 4,000. Spot 7·24—12. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 7-8—1-8 Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 28,000 Arrivals closed quiet.

May-June.	June.-July.	July.-Aug.
6·83	6·92	6·87
— 5	— 6	— 7
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
6·83	6·08	5·85
— 9	—13	—13
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·78	5·75	5·74
—13	—13	—13

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
Do. last year	4,700
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. do Continent	11,000

In New York—

Spot	13·35
Futures, month of July	12·93 + 2
Do. do. December	10·84 + 12

In New Orleans—

Spot	13·00
Futures, month of Aug.	12·51 + 7
Do. do. Nov.	10·60 + 5
Tone at close	steady.

Cotton Stock in London 10,000 bales

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 24th May, 1904:—

Cotton	9,661 bales.
Wheat	58,809 cwts.
Linseed	40,951 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	27,733 "
Gingellyseed	2,860 "
Poppyseed	11,949 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	1,389 "
Rice	53,224 "
Myrabolams	1,907 "
Cottonseed	9,977 "
Mowrasseed	nil
Gram	8,768 "
Jowar	16,724 "
Maize	nil "

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet.
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowngugger	...
The Manchester Market has been	steady
21-2 per cent Consols	90 3-8
3 per cent Rentes	97
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 7-8
Bar Silver	25 11-16

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY MAY 25.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 8 do do	170
Marks 8 do do	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	130 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	181 1-2
Japan 30 do do	148

Government Paper—3½ per cent, Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 97-14
1st Settlement 31st May	" 97-13
2nd do 30th June	" 97-9 to 8

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 19th May	4	do
Bank of Bengal	do 19th May	4	do
Bank of Madras	do 17th May	6	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet, Ready	5	4	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	14	6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	4	0 to 5 5
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	7	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet Ready	5	5	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet Ready	20	0	0 to 210-0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet
Soft red Ahmedabad, Rs. 28-8
Club, No. 1 .....Rs. 27-8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady
Estimated sales	bales 5,000
Imports	do 15,000

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7 01	6·94	6·89
+ 3	+ 2	+ 2
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·85	6·12	5·89
+ 2	+ 4	+ 4
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·82	5·79	5·78
+ 4	+ 4	+ 4

COTTON.—To-days settlement was passed off without any excitement. The official rates for good Bhownuggar was fixed at Rs. 238. The quotation for Bengals was raised Rs 1 to 2 and other quotations are unchanged from yesterday. There was a moderate inquiry for spot cotton from mills.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	246	232	223	May 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)	257	245	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	257	245	...	"
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	257	250	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	247	239	"
Jalgaum do.	...	...	248	240	"
Khangaum fair staple (M.-G)	259	252		"
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	261	254	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	265	258	...	"
Broach (M.-G.)	300	290	...	"
Surat (M.G.)	318	308	...	"
Bhownugger (M G.)	263	251	...	"
Do. (H.-G.)	260	248	238	"
Muttia (M. G.)	254	242	...	"
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	280	"
Western	...	...	271	"
Dhollera (M.-G.)	265	253	243	"
Do (H.-G.)	262	250	240	"
Compta (M. G)	...	...	278	

ACCORDING to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Journal," a large number of armoured automobiles, manufactured in Germany, France and Belgium, were to leave there for the front shortly.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 5 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KENNEDY—May 20, at Simla, the wife of T J Kennedy I C S, of a daughter.
ROBERTS—May 17, at Chantilly, Cotacamund, the wife of Captain A Roberts, 95th Russell's Infantry, of a daughter

DEATHS.

BETHUNE—May 6, Killed whilst gallantly storming a sangar at the action of Karo-La, Tibet Captain Hector Bethune, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, Deeply regretted by his brother officers.
CARRECK—May 20, at the General Hospital, Madras Francis John Carreck, Lieutenant, I S M D, aged 52 years, 10 months and 12 days.
COX—May 22, at the Medical College Calcutta Albert Bertram Cox, second son of the late Captain M T Cox, age 18 years 9 months and 5 days.
MOSES—May 21, at Darjeeling Anna Moses, wife of Owen Moses.
WALKER—May 21st, at Calcuttsa, after a long illness Arthur Wilson Walker (of the Southern Presidency), aged 56 years 4 months and 21 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 9·1m., 8·54a. Low water, 2·30m., 2·53a.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

MESSRS. TH. VAFIADIS AND CO. have been appointed special Purveyors of their high-class Egyptian cigarettes and cigars to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Mr. C.H. Setalwad committed to the Sessions the case in which Superintendent Nolan charged Dagdoo Kashiram, a Hindu carpenter with the murder of his wife Janibai at Jacob Circle on the 30th April. Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, prosecuted. The facts of the case have already been reported.

CAUGHT BETWEEN THE ROLLERS.—At the Khatau Makanji Mill on Tuesday, Shripat Ganu, a mill-hand, while placing cloth between the rollers of a washing machine got his left hand accidentally caught between the rollers. Immediately after he was caught, the machine got hold of the arm and jammed it. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was found necessary to amputate the arm from the elbow joint.

POSTAL NOTICES.—In consequence of the Monsoon, arrangements with effect from the 4th June next, late letters for the English Mail will cease to be received at the Apollo Bundar Post Office. These letters will be received at the General Post Office as at present up to 1-15 p. m. and on board the Mail Steamer up to 2 p. m.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m., to-morrow.

THE LATE MR. J. N. TATA.—At a special meeting of the members of the Grain Merchants' Association on Friday last under the Presidency of Mr. Deoraj Tokersee, it was unanimously resolved "that the market be closed the next day in memory of the late Mr. Jamsedji Nasarvanji Tata, and that a letter of condolence be sent to the bereaved family of the deceased." In accordance with this resolution the Bazaar was closed on Saturday last and a letter of condolence was also sent to the family of the deceased.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Visram Narayen-a Gosavi, aged nineteen years. The deceased lived with his mother in Kamatipura, 11th Lane. He was addicted to drink. On Tuesday he was taken to task by his mother for being drunk and idle. He took this to heart and immediately went out. He returned home some time later and went to bed. Soon afterwards he showed symptoms of opium poisoning. He was removed to the hospital, where he died. A verdict of suicide was returned.

ASSAULT ON A SEAMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur Edward Wright, a seaman on board the H. M. S. Pemona, charged Jalal Vazir, a hack victoria driver, with assault. Mr. Ashbury, pleader, defended the accused. Complainant stated that on the night of the 4th instant he was walking along Grant Road when he saw the accused strike a soldier with a horse necklace made of glass beads. On complainant interfering to see if the soldier had been hurt the accused struck him also on the head causing a wound on his left eye. The accused stated that complainant was with the soldier who drove in his victoria and refused to pay the fare. An altercation ensued, when the soldier struck him, and he (the accused) struck him in return. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

A FALSE CHARGE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Hemsworth charged Gopal Ganu, a Hindu, with stealing five planks of timber, the property of one Luxmon Narayan. Mr. Boyce pleader, prosecuted while Mr. Pereira, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the parties lived at Jacob Circle. On Friday morning complainant missed the planks from his warehouse and on making a search found them in the possession of the accused. The defence was that complainant had himself put the planks in the room of the accused at the instigation of a woman, named Kajbai, with whom the accused had a quarrel, the previous night. The Magistrate on the evidence held the charge to be a false one and acquitted the accused. His Worship further ordered complainant to pay Rs. 25 to the accused as compensation.

A VICTORIAWALLA'S CONDUCT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur Dr. H. N. Seervai appeared to answer a charge of refusing to give legal fare, preferred against him by Dhondi Babaji, a hack victoria driver. Mr. Boyce pleader, appears for Dr. Seervai. Complainant stated that on the 12th instant Dr. Seervai engaged his gharry at Cama Baug and after halting at several places drove to the Customs House. The gharry was detained for an hour and a half, and on reaching the Customs House Dr. Seevai offered to pay ten annas, though the legal fare was one rupee. The evidence for the defence was that the gharry had been detained for half an hour only, and ten annas was the legal fare. When Dr. Seervai offered to pay the amount, complainant threatened to strike him with his shoe on the face. The Magistrate acquitted Dr. Seervai and remarked that the conduct of complainant was most intolerable. His Worship added that he would report the matter to the Commissioner of Police with a view of complainant's license being withdrawn.

A QUARTER-MASTER IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, William Evans, Quarter-Master on board the s. s. Merton Hall, was charged with the theft of a bottle of brandy and a bottle of whisky, collectively valued at Rs. 10, from the ship's cargo. It appeared from the evidence that on Tuesday the accused was found drunk in the ship. The Chief Officer on board, Mr. Daniel Jenkins being informed of it felt suspicious about the accused's conduct and a search was taken of the accused's cabin. One bottle of brandy and one bottle of whisky were found in the room, and it was eventually ascertained that they formed part of the ship's cargo stored in No. 2 hold. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Chief Officer, who was present in Court, said the accused had up till now borne a very good character. He seamed to have committed the offence under the influence of liquor and he did not want to press the charge against him. Besides, he said, the ship was sailing on Friday, and he would ask the Court to be allowed to take the accused with him. The Magistrate remarked the accused appeared to have committed the offence under the influence of drink. He sentenced him to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

A meeting of the Bombay Port Trust was held on the 17th instant.

The Pilotage Statement, which is as follows, was laid on the table:—

Pilotage Statement.—	For week ending 6th May 1904.	Total from 1st April to 6th May 1904.	For week ending 6th May 1903.	Total from 1st April to 6th May 1903.
Vessels piloted into harbour	27	114	23	156
Do. " out of "	24	133	19	145
Do. transported	3	130	27	113
Do. attended to	...	6	2	8
Do. warped	...	...	...	2

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 25.

Wednesday.—The barometer generally has risen over northern India, but has fallen over the Peninsula except the extreme south. The shallow depressions are shown over the north-west dry area, Central India plateau and west Gangetic plain, while the pressure is over one tenth below normal over the west of the Peninsula. Easterly winds prevail from Assam westward as far as the Punjab; southerly winds at the head of the bay and west to south winds, on the north of Bombay coasts. Elsewhere directions are irregular and unusual. Along the West Coast, winds are generally easterly; while from Gopalpur to Cocanada the directions are north easterly. The force is strong in parts of north-west India. The temperature generally has fallen and below normal except in some Central and Deccan districts. Rain has fallen in Upper Burma, parts of Assam and Bengal and along the foot of the hills as well as over the South Peninsula. Mymensingh reports five inches, Berhampore three and a half and Bogra two and a half. The north-east winds on the Circars Coast and south-weast winds at the Diamond Island and Akyab show that unsettled conditions exist over the bay, so that rain may decrease in the northeast of India, weather may be rainy and disturbed in the north of Madras and Orissa coasts. In north-west India, the conditions remain unsettled and further showers are probable on and near the Hills. Conditions are slightly abnormal along the West Coast.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Metis, Captain R. Brown, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Mauritius, reports having experienced from latitude 1 degree S. to 9 degree N. strong South West wind with heavy rain, and fine weather from 9 degrees to Bombay.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25th MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind, Direction.	Wind, Average hours.	Temperature in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall, P.st 24 hours.	Rainfall, Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall, Variation from 1st November to date.
Bushire	29·71	WSW	21	84·6	76·5	58	.....	4·80	— 7·23
Jask	29·63	N	11	92·3	76·7	29	.....	4·05	— 0·24
Muscat	29·63	WNW	7	91·8	87·0	35	.....	1·80	— 2·41
Aden	29·81	SE	8	86·3	77·2	60	0·30	1·44	— 1·16
Lahore	29·61	NE	8	104·1	78·2	40	.....	7·57	+ 3·17
Sirsa	.....	.....	10	110·3	82·6	...	.....	1·64	— 1·05
Delhi	29·58	SSE	13	103·7	77·8	44	.....	2·42	— 1·45
Agra	29·53	SE	9	107·6	79·4	42	.....	1·06	— 1·01
Cawnpore	29·60	ESE	8	107·0	81·5	52	0·02	2·18	— 0·01
Allahabad	29·60	E	9	106·1	84·0	65	.....	0·63	— 1·07
Jhansi	29·57	SE	7	115·4	88·7	37	.....	2·94	+ 0·92
Jacobabad	29·57	E	6	115·1	78·2	38	.....	3·36	+ 2·10
Karachi	29·55	W	12	106·9	75·7	65	.....	4·62	+ 3·01
Jeypore	29·57	ENE	6	111·2	80·6	31	.....	1·74	+ 0·21
Ajmere	29·56	Calm	3	107·9	81·0	25	.....	1·95	+ 0·04
Deesa	29·60	S	13	109·6	76·0	67	.....	0·38	— 0·31
Ahmedabad	29·64	SSW	3	108·8	77·6	54	.....	1·05	+ 0·36
Bhuj	29·56	SW	21	102·3	76·4	79	.....	0·86	+ 0·27
Jamnagar	29·58	SSW	25	98·6	75·0	68	.....	2·04	+ 0·89
Dwarka	29·58	SW	18	89·4	78·8	79	.....	0·70	.....
Rajkot	29·60	SW	13	107·9	71·3	59	.....	1·85	+ 1·17
Bhavnagar	29·65	SW	8	110·2	76·5	58	.....	1·09	+ 0·27
Perim	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Veraval	29·62	WSW	10	86·6	79·3	84	.....	0·28	— 0·43
Neemuch	29·58	WSW	15	107·0	81·7	67	.....	1·70	+ 0·41
Indore	29·65	NW	6	107·1	82·6	59	.....	1·37	+ 0·13
Saugor	29·56	W	7	109·0	86·6	50	.....	2·95	+ 0·17
Jubbulpore	29·58	SSW	6	108·0	87·1	39	.....	2·21	— 0·76
Hoshangabad	29·62	NW	3	110·5	91·2	24	.....	3·89	+ 1·77
Khandwa	29·64	WNW	11	112·2	87·1	42	0·35	2·45	+ 1·06
Raipur	29·53	Calm	9	105·3	83·4	46	.....	1·02	— 2·06
Nagpur	29·50	SE	11	99·7	85·5	62	.....	1·80	— 1·57
Amraoti	29·56	SW	6	109·4	85·5	57	.....	...	...
Akola	29·60	WNW	5	110·6	85·5	39	.....	0·86	— 1·67
Surat	29·72	S	12	92·2	80·6	65	.....	0·81	+ 0·43
Malegaon	29·61	WSW	6	108·4	76·0	31	.....	0·28	— 0·48
Bombay	29·68	WSW	6	91·2	81·6	72	.....	0·07	— 0·82
Poona	29·60	W	15	103·5	77·3	60	.....	0·51	— 2·12
Ahmednagar	29·67	N	5	104·1	79·4	78	.....	0·48	— 1·97
Aurangabad	29·60	Calm	9	106·6	81·2	19	.....	0·44	.....
Sholapur	29·66	NW	6	106·2	77·5	49	.....	1·14	— 1·32
Ratnagiri	29·62	Calm	6	90·3	81·3	75	.....	0·28	— 0·71
Bijapur	29·61	WNW	7	102·4	74·8	46	.....	4·16	+ 0·51
Belgaum	29·67	WSW	15	90·5	68·8	33	0·21	6·05	+ 0·25
Mormugoa	29·66	Calm	6	90·5	79·9	79	0·01	4·01	+ 0·36
Kirwar	29·66	NNE	9	89·7	79·8	84	0·65	2·57	— 1·35
Mangalore	29·62	E	7	87·4	77·0	80	.....	7·45	— 1·27
Calicut	29·65	E	7	84·7	77·2	85	.....	18·56	+ 2·33
Cochin	29·70	SE	12	86·3	74·7	93	0·37	29·17	+ 3·97
Bangalore	29·70	W	5	85·3	69·3	58	.....	16·27	+ 7·44
Hyderabad Deccan	29·67	E	4	95·9	76·2	56	.....	4·21	+ 0·42
Masulipatam	29·63	C	C	91·6	79·1	80	.....	14·16	+ 5·50
Bellary	29·57	WSW	5	95·5	77·8	52	.....	14·47	+ 9·99
Cuddapa	29·64	NE	G	98·2	78·9	75	.....	21·61	+ 14·27
Madras	29·65	S	4	92·5	76·5	65	0·45	38·89	+ 16·70
Coimbatore	29·68	SW	2	87·4	72·2	78	.....	14·31	+ 5·12
Trichinopoly	29·67	SSW	9	95·5	73·4	78	0·45	18·50	+ 4·71
Negapatam	29·66	Calm	4	94·7	76·0	85	0·22	38·74	+ 5·45
Colombo	29·76	SW	15	84·0	76·0	87	0·22	30·25	— 21·12

In column Wind, "R to per hours" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid rise in the Punjab and at Jacobabad, Jaipur and Allahabad, a brisk fall at Bellary and Masulipatam and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is over a tenth below normal on the western side of the Peninsula.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong in Cutch and at Neemuch, Belgaum and Colombo.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 6° to 10° in defect at Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Coimbatore and 5° to 13° in excess at Jhansi, Karachi, Bhavnagar, Khandwa, Malegaon and Ahmednagar; minimum 5° in defect at Madras and 5° to 7° in excess at Amraoti, Ahmednagar and Jubbulpore. The maximum varied from 115° at Jacobabad and Jhansi to 84° at Colombo, and the minimum from 89° at Jhansi to 69 at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Khandwa, Belgaum Goa, Karwar, Cochin, Madras, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo.

Weather.—The isobars indicate that the monsoon is strengthening in the extreme south and this morning the wind was blowing at the rate of 18 miles an hour at Colombo with a rough sea. The abnormal chart on the other hand shows the existence of a low pressure area on and off the whole of the west coast from Cochin to Karachi and weather seems to be suspicious and in an unsettled condition there.

The S. S. Somali left Mombassa on the 13th and reports having experienced up to Latitude 5° N. Longitude 50° E. at noon on the 16th moderate to fresh south-easterly winds, occasional light to heavy showers and a moderate to smooth sea; thence to about Latitude 9° N., Longitude 57° E. at noon on the 18th fresh to strong south-westerly winds, occasional heavy rain-squalls and a moderate sea; thence to arrival at Bombay on the 23rd moderate to light north-westerly winds, passing clouds and a smooth sea.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th May, 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·640
Temperature of the air	degrees 85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·754
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 91·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·3
General Directions of wind.*	NW, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	138
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
" year	0·07
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a. m. of 24th	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 24.

10 p.m.	83.2

WEDNESDAY.—MAY 25.

6 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	87·1
2 p.m.	89·1
4 p.m.	88·4

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florline, sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zweena, 940 tons, Captain J H Nesbit, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Vermont, 2722 tons, Captain W Haynes, sailed yesterday, for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Nankin, 2557 tons, Captain H W Kenrick, will sail to-day, for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Baronfels, 3575 tons, Captain P Diedrichsen arrived in harbour on Tuesday, evening from Hamburg 23rd April via Antwerp, with a general cargo and 11 passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain H Mc Dismid, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr B Williams, Mr and Mrs J Pahlamar, and five natives and 100 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Pomone	Comdr Jones	Royal Indian
H M S Pereeus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Lt Comdr Rowland	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lt-Comdr Gr Gardner	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr Rowsell	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat No. 100		
Do No 102		
Do No 103		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 25.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Deutschland bq	788	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1934	Lamarchand			M M & Co
Jehunga	2351	Windebank			M M & Co
Pera	1395	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1316	Carey			M M & Co
Phoenecia	2015	Kent			A Montochoffe
Bengal	2290	Phillips			P & O Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			K Tajbhoy
Ranee	3634	Corran			T Morrison & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Kedale			M M & Co
Venetia	2333	Reid			W & A G & Co
P

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J. BEGBIE,

Secretary and Treasurer.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1904.

THE INDIAN VALHALLA.

THREE years from the date of the first number appears the second issue of the "Journal of the Queen Victoria Indian Memorial Fund." Lord Curzon described the progress that had been made with the scheme for the national Valhalla when, in March last, he opened the exhibition of the architect's drawings and the gifts presented to the Victoria Hall. But the official record of the Memorial Trustees enables us to take a much more comprehensive survey of what has been done towards the creation of a fabric which will be less an imperial memorial than a monument of viceregal vainglory. Oriental monarchs might vainly seek to perpetuate their names in stones that must crumble and be buried; but to preserve the memory of a ruler like Victoria the Good, no showy imitation of the ways of sovereign megalomaniacs was needed. Over fifty-six lakhs of rupees have been promised as contributions to the Memorial Fund, and before Sir William Emerson's architectural masterpiece is completed, more money will be required. The architect's contract is for a building to cost £300,000, while the Trustees estimate that an endowment fund of £60,000 is necessary. These requirements do not include the annual charges for the custody and up-keep of the building, the salaries of curator and staff, and the maintenance of the grounds which will be borne by the Government of India. Sir William Emerson has designed a beautiful building, but there are other ways in which the expenditure of £360,000 would have been a more fitting memorial to the Great Queen and would have caused her name to be cherished in this country by people who will never see Lord Curzon's marble halls. All those who may see the pale, shining edifice that is to be, will not experience the thrill of imperial loyalty and veneration for a great name that it is expected to inspire. Some will remember, as persons interested, how the money was raised. The stories of collection will be recalled; and now that more money is invited, those stories will grow. If Princes subscribe with lavish hand, peasants do not escape the toll. Though the Ruling Chiefs have been the principal donors, the Trustees remind us that the fund has been supported by "the landed gentry, by both European and Native officials and by the non-official and mercantile classes." This showman's style of advertisement has its natural associations. The patronage of "crowned heads, nobility, gentry and all classes of society" requires to be sedulously canvassed. And there are recollections of strange circulars that have floated around government offices to the dismay of subordinate officialdom. The further contributions which may be received will be the product, let us hope, of methods less active than those which have prompted some of the "spontaneous" offerings to the Fund.

There is no doubt that whatever additional money is requisite will be forthcoming to complete and endow the marble, Victory crowned edifice which is to grace the Calcutta maidan. That too, albeit a sum of nearly fifteen lakhs of the promised subscriptions is still to be collected. The Provinces, which have contributed the bulk of the funds towards this adornment of Calcutta will have the pleasure of learning all about it, from time to time, through the medium of the "Journal" which is being issued at intervals long enough to enable people to forget its existence. It was a wise plan to so order its publication. Thus a few of the many millions who choose to dwell beyond the City of Palaces and mud flats, may be suddenly reminded, as memory fades, that Calcutta owns an ornate receptacle for antiquities which an imaginative person has called an Indian Valhalla and that is a memorial of anything but the fame of the Great Queen whose name it bears. The "Journal" gives us a first list of objects which will be enshrined in the Victoria Hall; and it inspires doubts that the Hall will be successful even as a museum. The list comprises some historical documents, a few curious weapons, a number of Government seals, and some pictures, of which sketches of the Delhi Durbar of 1903 seem to form an undue proportion. To contain these and similar muniments, along with the statuary and more or less animated busts which are to form the National Pantheon, a gleaming and costly edifice is to be created. Its foundations are now being laid and when completed according to the architect's designs, it will be an imposing building in the style of the Italian renaissance. In the Central Hall, beneath the Central Dome, will be placed a statue of Victoria as she was in her youth. To the right and left of the Central Hall are to be the galleries for sculpture and relics and a Durbar Hall. The building is to be faced with white marble from Makrana and Greece, as much Indian marble being used as the restrictions of hand labour may permit. Incidentally, the scheme for the Temple of Fame has directed attention to the large deposits of marble and other ornamental building stones in various parts of India. The most instructive features of the Memorial Fund "Journal" are a couple of papers dealing with these and their suitability for monumental work. Thus the Valhalla project cannot be said to be wholly unproductive of material good.

Mr. T. H. Holland, Director of the Geological Survey of India tells us that sandstones and marbles form the chief materials of the monuments, which constitute India's architectural record. The remarkable examples at Fatehpur sikri, the new mosque at Bhopal and the Maharani's temple at Benares, show that the sandstones lend themselves to the most delicate carvings. These sandstones belong to the Vindhyan formation which stretches across the northern fringe of the Indian Peninsula; and architectural remains, two thousand years old, show that the material is little affected by weather. The stones have a fine and uniform grain and large flawless blocks can with ease be removed from the beds, points which give them their great value in architecture. Moreover, they occur uniformly over large areas and in places which enable quarrying to be done in very favourable circumstances. Indian marbles are less easily quarried, partly because the supplies are remotely situated and partly because their quality is less uniform than is the case with the sandstones. Compared with European marbles, however, they excel in chemical purity, a fact which enables them to retain their white surface even, as in the case of the Moghul buildings, after an exposure to the weather for over three hundred years. Marble will, however, not last for ever, and the builders of the Victoria Memorial, if they do not wish their handiwork to crumble after the lapse of a few centuries, will have to guard against the process of distortion caused by the expansion of decomposition products formed inside when rain water is admitted by the porous marble. Mr. Holland refers to the cracks in the dome of the Taj Mahal and declares them to be due to the unequal expansion of the brick and marble which respectively form the inside and outside layers of the dome. The walls of the Temple of Fame are to be of solidly built brick-work, faced with marble externally and marble and stone plaster internally, so that its builders will need to build well, if the shrine is not to be a cracked and distorted ruin earlier than is anticipated. White marble occurs widely in India and there is also a great variety of coloured marbles. But the extent to which these native stones will be utilised is restricted by the difficulty and cost of quarrying and working them. The use of machinery in Europe enables marbles already cut and moulded to be brought from Greece to Calcutta at less than the cost of getting Indian marble to the capital. The Rajputana quarries are a valuable source of white and coloured marbles, but to utilise them exclusively in the building of the Memorial would involve the laying down of plant at a cost which is prohibitive. In these circumstances it has been decided to use mainly marbles from the quarries of Pentelikon near Athens, supplemented by Indian stones and other material for all work which can be done by hand. It will be a work of years before the building is completed, and when it is finished whose will be the memorial? Shall we then adapt to a Viceroy's career, Wren's epitaph in St. Paul's and say to the wondering beholder of his marble Halls, "If you seek his monument look around you?"

A SNAKE BITE CURE.

WE are all familiar with the story of the vegetable antidote to cobra poison that seems to be known to the mongoose. If the statements of a correspondent may be accepted, a vegetable remedy for the effects of venomous snake bite has been discovered in Sailana. It would be interesting to know if the root, which the natives of the hill tracts of Sailana are said to use with success in the treatment of cobra bite has any relation to that which the mongoose is supposed to run to when bitten by its enemy; and in any case it is desirable to know more about it than we have been told. In the meantime, it is of interest to learn that a good case is being made out in regard to the value of another remedy which may be added to the list of those to which resort is now had. Judged by results, the most successful method of treating snake bite is the antivenine, but it is not always possible to apply it early enough or at all, owing to the circumstances in which people are commonly bitten by snakes. In India where venomous reptiles cause so many deaths every year, what is wanted is a remedy that may be conveniently applied by the people and so become as popular and well understood as the ordinary household remedies for most common ailments. Is it too much to hope that such a remedy may be discovered? At any rate some considerable progress seems to have been made towards it, judging by the proceedings at a recent meeting of the Royal Society in London. In a paper read on the 5th instant, an account was given of some experiments in a "Method of Preventing Death from Snake Bite" which was declared to be capable of common and easy application. The remedy is permanganate of potash, which has long been known as an antidote for cobra venom but which has not hitherto been "capable of common and easy application." It has, however, now been made so. The paper in which the experiments were described was the joint work of Sir Lauder Brunton, the Physician to St. Burtholomew's Hospital, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Physician Extraordinary to the King and retired Surgeon-General and Dr. Leonard Rogers. It was pointed out by the authors of the paper that twenty years ago, Coutts and Lacerda proved that permanganate of potash would render cobra venom innocuous. Lacerda and even others before him in India saved life by injecting the permanganate into the tissues close to the wound. Experiments by Dr. Vincent Richards further demonstrated that in this an antidote for cobra poison had been found.

It was, however, difficult of application because the permanganate had to be injected in solution and by a hypodermic syringe. The latter is expensive and the solution cannot be easily carried and is liable to dry up. These difficulties have now been overcome and a valuable remedy can now be generally applied. Sir Lauder Brunton has devised a simple instrument equipped at one end with a little lancet protected with a cap, and having at the other end a box to hold crystals of the permanganate. This may be easily carried in the waistcoast pocket and if made in large numbers could be sold, we are assured, at a price within the reach of the Indian coolie. The method of applying it is of the simplest. A ligature, for which a turban may serve, is tied tightly above the wound, with the lancet the puncture made by the snake's tooth is freely cut, and the incision is then well rubbed with the crystals. The value of Sir Lauder Brunton's invention has been proved by experiments conducted in the Physiological Laboratory of the London University by Dr. Rogers. The latter has not only again demonstrated the value of the permanganate as an antidote to cobra venom, but has shown that it is effective against the poison of other snakes. The venom of the African Puff-adder and the rattle-snake when mixed with ten per cent of potash permanganate was harmless to pigeons to whom it was administered. A stronger dose served to render innocuous the venom of another virulent reptile known as "Bungaras Fasciatus." Besides the experiments on pigeons, the actual conditions of snake bites were followed in tests on cats and rabbits, the venom being injected into wounds in limbs shorn of hair, and the limb being afterwards ligatured, lanced and treated with the permanganate. The animals were, of course, under chloroform during the process. In six tests on cats only one died, but in the case of the same number of rabbits all proved fatal, though death was delayed. In the latter instances, therefore, the experiments may be considered to prove no more than that the rabbit is unusually sensitive to snake venom. Success in the method is yet far from complete; but the results of the process are declared to be much in advance of any hitherto attained. It is a matter of satisfaction to know that Dr. Rogers is to continue his researches regarding this method of saving life in this country.

BRITISH TRADE WITH POLAND.

Mr. Consul-General Murray has repeatedly gone fully into the question of the falling off of British trade with Poland. The reasons are chiefly bad representation and want of study of market and of adaptability to local demands and credit customs. The credit question in Poland is very difficult. Long credits are universal, and it is impossible to do business on other terms in lines in which there is competition. Americans, it appears, having nearly monopolised the supply of light agricultural machines and implements, are now trying to compete in textile and heavy agricultural machinery, as well as in fancy lines. Mr. Murray reports that last year there were a few more British travellers than in former years, and they seemed exceptionally good men still, of the first-class foreign travellers visiting Poland only five per cent. are British. So far as the Consul can learn, the United Kingdom is losing ground as compared with other countries in bleaching dyeing and printing machinery, finishing machinery and mill finishings cultivators' portable engines (threshing machines), and might supply more machinery for spinning, carded wool, hay presses, and spirit motors and lamps. He suggests that British firms, who think seriously that they might do business in Poland, should first find out the terms on which business in that particular line is done and how their goods compare with those already on the market as to quality and price. If they then think they can come in, let them get the best available local agent and back him up.

IT has, we understand, been decided to send up the whole of the 40th Pathans to Tibet instead of a wing, and a similar course will probably be adopted with regard to the 7th Fusiliers. This will make the force under General Macdonald of such strength that when the advance takes place to Lhassa there will be a good reserve available. It may also be found advisable to occupy Shigatze, as such a movement would undoubtedly be a valuable diversion, and have a marked effect upon the Tibetans.

MR. FLEISCHER, Superintendent of Kabul Arms and Ammunition Factories, who has been on leave in India for some weeks past, is about to return to his post.

MANY contradictory rumours have appeared in the Southern India papers as to the appointment of Mr. A. Staley, C. S., as Chief Judge of Mysore. We learn that Mr. Staley has decided to accept the appointment, which will be for five years, at a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem, leave being granted in accordance with the Mysore Service Regulations, which are more liberal than those of British India.

THE Mysore Durbar have applied to the Government of India for an extension of the period of employment of Mr. E. Maconochie, Private Secretary to the Maharaja, until December, 1905. In the ordinary course Mr. Maconochie's engagement in Mysore would have terminated at the close of this month, but his services in connection with recent reforms have been highly appreciated, and the Durbar are anxious that he should not leave his post at present.

THE fine statue of Lord Cornwallis, by Banks, carved in 1797, and erected in Fort St. George, opposite the Government Secretariat, has been discovered to be in a state of decay. The marble of the statue of the great Governor-General, which is in two pieces, is badly cracked, and is weathering very badly, due to exposure to the sea air. Nothing can be done locally, and the Secretary of State for India has been asked to obtain and forward the best expert advice as to the measures to be adopted for renovation and preservation. In the meanwhile the statue has been propped up and protected from the sea air.

THE "Kathiawar Times" states that the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who was invited by Government to report upon the charge of defamation brought by Mr. Manilal Agitrai, the Dewan of the Porbandar, against Memon Musa Yakub, of Matheran, has decided in favour of the latter. It will be remembered that Musa Yakub made certain statements in regard to the payment of monies and the Porbandar Dewan filed an action for alleged defamation in the court of the Political Agent, Halar Prant. The agent to the Governor in Kathiawar applied to the Bombay Government to hand over Musa Yakub for trial in Kathiawar, but the latter urged that the case should be tried in Bombay. The Chief Presidency Magistrate in his report reviews the facts of the case and has decided that though [illegible] disclosed all the facts, he could not be said to have been guilty of defamation.

THE "Pioneer" has the following:—The History of Coopers Hill College, in two chapters.

Chapter I, 1870.

Secretary of State.—"I propose to establish Coopers Hill College." The Government of India. "We do not like the idea." Secretary of State. "Oh? don't you? Then consider the College established."

Chapter II, 1903

Secretary of State.—"I propose to disestablish Coopers Hill College." The Government of India. "Don't do that, the College has been a great success." Secretary of State. "Oh! has it? Then consider it disestablished."

THE United States Federal Supreme Court on May 2 affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court releasing James Lynchehaun. The extradition proceedings against Lynchehaun took place at Indianapolis last October and his release was ordered on the ground that the crime for which he was convicted in Ireland was a political one.—Lynchehaun was sentenced to penal servitude for life for the attempted murder of Mrs. Alice McDonnell of Achill Island in whose employ he was, but escaped to America.

A BOOK THAT COUNTS.

ANOTHER GERMAN GARRISON TALE.

SINCE Lieutenant Bilse wrote the story last autumn which brought him the honour of State imprisonment and unlimited "reclame," quite an army of German writers have diligently striven to follow in the steps of the young officer just released from his fortified prison and, we believe, about to become one of the lions of the London season. A survey of these would-be dangerous books and booklets leads to the conclusion that in Germany the individual is wiser in his generation than the paternal Government. For while the latter have yet to learn that no better gratuitous advertisement can be given to a book and its author than to suppress the work and punish the worker, every member of the fraternity of novelists has fully grasped the fact of the enviable importance of being imprisoned. So far, however, only one of the books which are the direct descendants of the new famous "Tale of a Small Garrison Town" has partly succeeded in attaining this eminence, while all the rest have, much to their authors' annoyance, been allowed to pass as harmless, writes a critic in the "Westminster Gazette". The exceptional volume is the one under notice. Its author, himself a former officer in the German Army, and the scion of a noble family, has escaped imprisonment merely because, unlike young and impetuous Lieutenant Bilse, he kept his wisdom concerning Army life to himself until he was safely landed outside the sacred circle within which the discussion and criticism of professional matters become illegal and punishable. But his book was promptly suppressed in Germany, and is now as promptly being reprinted in enormous editions at Vienna and elsewhere and sold all over the world, except openly on German bookstalls.

In glancing through its 350 pages and noting that it resembles its famous forerunner in containing page upon page and chapter upon chapter of moralising of a kind suggesting a good deal of unctuous rectitude, one is inclined to wonder whether a second book of this type was needed or could be in any way effective. Then one remembers that Bilse omitted to make one point of great importance. Not being of noble birth, and therefore not having any practical experience of the spirit which animates the Army circles composed of aristocratic members of society, he wisely left the delicate subject alone. Meanwhile, every German knows that of all the reforms from which the Army is crying aloud, not one is more urgently needed than that which deals with the life and doing of military members of the old nobility. Freiherr von Schlicht, who during his military career belonged to this clique, saw his chance in the omission, and set to work without delay, producing the volume with bitterly sarcastic, and in this sense entirely appropriate, title "First-Class Men."

It is claimed in Germany for the present volume (for notwithstanding the fact that it is forbidden everybody seems to have read it) that it has the literary merits which were lacking in the book of the young lieutenant writing at fever-heat and caring nothing for style and art and all the rest of the requirements of literature so long as he might vent his grievances. We must confess that we have not been struck by merits of this kind in the book before us. The author has acquired a certain facility in the use of his pen, and as he has written a number of military sketches and novels in which the moral was well hidden under a cloak of fun and humour, this could not well be otherwise. But humour having failed to produce the results which every patriotic German must surely have at heart with regard to the Army, something which in this connexion is better than humour has been made the chief element in this romance of the officers' caste (Roman aus der Offiziers-Kaste). Plain speaking; insisting on points of importance; direct and well authenticated charges; a sort of crude eloquence which has its own dignity and power, and an appeal to the good sense and honourable sentiments of the public, together with reasonable suggestions of remedies—these are the outstanding features of the book which deals exclusively with the shortcomings of the officers in a typical "crack" regiment.

THE ETHICS OF A "CRACK" REGIMENT.

The story, in outline, is this. On a festive occasion when the noble officers of this regiment entertain a number of equally aristocratic friends, the representative of the Sovereign announces that his Majesty has added a new and promising officer to the corps. On hearing the name of the new-comer, which is that of a commoner, the officers without exception behave as if some dire misfortune had befallen them, and the feast ends in a gloom that could not be deeper had the honour of the regiment been touched. Just before the calamity is announced, the conversation of two members of the party has enlightened the reader as to the code of ethics obtaining among these gentlemen:

"Do you know," says one noble officer to another "I have lately thought a good deal about the pride of nobility and the spirit of caste. When we regiments of the Guards at a fraternal meal drink to the spirit of the officers corps and express the hope that it may remain always the same, this, in my opinion, does not only mean that we are to preserve our loyalty and affection to our Sovereign but also that we are to remain the first class men which we are, the bearers of old noble names who, as members of the most aristocratic regiments, are always conscious of our exclusive position; that we should stand loyally together and try always to maintain the dividing line which separates us from commoners."

Later on when the great calamity of the admission of a commoner has been declared, the talk turns naturally to Winkler, the innocent cause of all this pother. The representative of his Majesty is bombarded with questions: once champagne has loosened the tongues:

"But, Count, for heaven's sake tell us. You must know something about him. Who is this Winkler? Gentlemen, the adjutant said at last, all the Colonel and I know is what his Majesty has just told us, Old Winkler is a factory owner."

They all felt as if a load had been lifted. Factory-owner! This was not much, and of course could not be compared with the social position of a noble squire or a Court official, but, after all, Krupp himself had been an fond only a factory-owner, and the German Emperor had called him friend before all the world. Yes, they felt relieved until they saw that the Count was holding something back, something relating to the factory-owner. What does the man manufacture? Guns or engines? Neither of them. Trouser-buttons. If a flash of lighting had struck them they could not have recoiled more suddenly, more horror-struck. Good god! they said.

Presently the new man is introduced. The noble officers have been bidden to meet their new comrade in the barrack yard. Gentlemen, the Colonel says, I have asked you to meet me in order that I may introduce our new comrade, Lieutenant Winkler. If you please, Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Winkler advanced a step and saluted by touching his helmet, standing in the stiff, prescribed attitude, a figure of medium height, strong and slender. He had a good figure and looked extremely well in the becoming gold-embroidered uniform of the regiment. The healthy look on his young face—he was twenty-seven years old—with the fair moustache, and his clear blue eyes, suggested energy and independence. Many a man would not have been able to hide a certain nervousness at such a moment, but Winkler's face remained serenely quiet.

REGIMENTAL WAYS AND MEANS.

The contrast between the young commoners with his innate tact and modesty, his sensible outlook, his keen sense of honour and dignity, and his aristocratic comrades with their boundless conceit, their cynicism concerning women and money matters, their gluttony and drunkenness, is very striking. Perhaps it is even a little overdone, and might be still more convincing if painted in somewhat less startling colours. After the absolute worthlessness of the aristocratic officers has been revealed in the course of some chapters and the selfishness of their existence shown up in various ways, the author devotes some time to an explanation of the usual means adopted to escape from the degrading impecunious position into which the large majority of officers of this class find themselves.

(Concluded on page 6.)

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

GARRISON'S DESPERATE SORTIES.

GENERAL KUROKI'S ADVANCE.

SKIRMISH AT TONTOKOU.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, MAY 25.

A despatch to the "Daily Telegraph" from Niuchwang says that the land operations against Port Arthur are being attended with but little success.

The Russians are opposing the Japanese advance by well directed and desperate sorties. The Japanese are fighting stubbornly. Several hundreds have been killed in the past few days.

A telegram received at St. Petersburg from General Kuropatkin reports that the outposts on Sunday and Monday discovered a displacement on the part of the enemy westwards along the Haicheng road.

On the 21st some Sotaias occupying the heights a few miles North of Feng-huang-cheng repulsed an attack on their position. Ten Cossacks were wounded.

Russia has notified to the Antwerp and Rotterdam ship brokers that she wants thirty more large steamers deliverable at Libau by the end of June to accompany the Baltic Fleet.

Russia has ordered one hundred of the latest model Whitehead torpedoes which hitherto have only been in possession of the Japanese.

France, Italy and Austria have also given orders for some.

A Washington telegram says that the United States Naval Attaches have been instructed to investigate the danger to neutral shipping from the mines off Manchuria.

LONDON, MAY 24.

General Kuroki reports that a force of Japanese Infantry has routed two hundred Cossacks at Tontokou beyond the Kuang-tien which shows that Kuroki is considerably advancing his right wing towards the North East.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London, the 24th May, states that Sir William Walrond has foreshadowed ministerial action against Russia scattering mines on the High Seas.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan, received the following telegram on Tuesday night from the Japanese Government :—

General Kuroki's report : One section of our infantry encountered the enemy's cavalry, 200 in number, on the 21st instant, 8 miles north-east of Kuangtien. The enemy fled in a north-westerly direction, leaving twenty dead. There were no Japanese casualties.

THE FEELING IN JAPAN.

MADRAS LADY'S IMPRESSIONS.

Mrs. M. A. Nisbet of the Madras General Hospital, writes as follows from Kobe, Japan, under date the 28th ultimo to the "Madras Mail" :—Since writing to you some six weeks ago asking for aid to establish a free bed for the families of Japanese soldiers and sailors at the International Hospital here, I have visited many Civil and Military hospitals in Japan, and have found that the cost of a free bed in the International Hospital would be too great, it also being inconvenient to accommodate and provide special food for Japanese amongst foreigners. I therefore have given the Kwasei Hospital at Osaka the sum of 300 yen (a little over £30) for the purpose of keeping a free bed in that hospital while the Russo-Japanese War lasts. The sum was subscribed by three people—an Australian, an American and a Britisher, as a token of sympathy with Japan. But £30 is only a drop in the ocean where so much help may be needed and where so many widows and orphans may be left practically unprovided.

Troops still keep passing through on their way to the front and from Kobe alone 1,500 Reservists left on the 21st of this month as they are being mobilised. On an interesting little trip I took by train lately there seemed to be soldiers everywhere on the move, in hotels, in trains at stations, many of them wearing Medals won in the China campaign resolute well set uplooking fellows their Officers quiet and self contained looking : no fussiness but order and politeness everywhere. A cheery young soldier at one of the hotels made a remark at which his friend smiled. I asked the interpretation, and it was this : —There will be many young widows in Japan before our return. One saw no tears or gloom amongst the crowd.

THE FUND FOR JAPANESE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BOMBAY.

The Society of the Japanese Residents in Bombay acknowledge with thanks the following further contributions towards the Fund started in Aid of Widows and Families of the Japanese Soldiers and Sailors fallen in the War between Japan and Russia.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged...	61194	15	4
Through Sanjibani Office, Calcutta...	372	0	0
Messrs Forbes Forbes, Campbell and Co. Ltd	250	0	0
Messrs Killick Nixon & Co.	250	0	0
Messrs Framjee Sons & Co	250	0	0
Mr Lal Awolnath Ram, Rawalpindi...	338	0	0
Mr S N Pandit	200	0	0
Through Mr Rai Saheb, Shilling	200	0	0
Messrs. Aderji Canji & Co	151	0	0
Messrs Jeevanlal Panalal and Bhugwanlal Panalal	151	0	0
Mr Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajan	100	0	0
The General Agents Messrs. W & A Graham & Co, on behalf of the Western Assurance Co of XX London and Tronto	100	0	0
Dr Surveyor	50	0	0
Messrs Ebrahim Haji & Esmailji Haji Haroon	51	0	0
Sympathiser	50	0	0
Mr E Kennedy	50	0	0
The Hon Mr Basil Scott	50	0	0
Through Mess Dymes & Co Madras...	50	0	0
Nemo	50	0	0
Contribution from Baroda	53	0	0
Mr Nandalal Bannerji	50	0	0
Messrs M B Jadhava & Friends (Baroda)	41	5	0
Mr P Byramji	51	0	0
Mr D R Wagle	30	0	0
A Gentleman	25	0	0
Asiatics	16	0	0
A Brahmin	18	0	0
Mr Narsoomall Goculdas	25	0	0
M B	25	0	0
Sobhraj (Baluchistan)	25	0	0
Amounts under Rs 10 from Baluchistan	18	0	0
Mr Gaganmull Ramchand	25	0	0
Mr Moolji Oomarsey	20	0	0
Mr Anandrow Ranoji	10	0	0
Mr N C Bhesania	10	0	0
Mr J W Rice (May Installment)	10	0	0
Messrs P Nusserwanji and Co	10	0	0
Mr C H Hooper (Assam)	10	0	0
Mr Gangaram Chetoomull	10	0	0
Mr Kanji Beharilal (Baluchistan)	10	0	0
Mr Bhowan Hurbhan...	10	0	0
Amount under Rs 10	31	15	11
Contributions from visitors to Matheran (Rs 537) as under :—			
Captain Jackson, Supt. Matheran	25	0	0
Sir J Jeejibhoy	50	0	0
Mrs Framji Dinshaw Petit	100	0	0
Mr Jal Seth	20	0	0
P H P	20	0	0
C B	20	0	0
General E B Standbridge	20	0	0
Mrs Sorabji N Wadia	10	0	0
Mrs F H Commissariatwalla	15	0	0
Mr D P Lalkaka	10	0	0
Mr A R Bonus	10	0	0
Captain Drake	10	0	0
Mrs Strager	10	0	0
Mrs S N Camdin	10	0	0
Mr C N Kalianiwalla	10	0	0
A Zorastrian Lady	10	0	0
Paradise Lodge	10	0	0
Mr P G Senghani	10	0	0
A Parsee	10	0	0
A Zorastrian Lady	10	0	0
Dr A P Cama	10	0	0
Mr Badroodin Tyabji	10	0	0
Mr Vassanji Tricumji	15	0	0
Amounts under Rs. 10	142	0	0
Total Rs....	65,009	10	3
Rs. 25 from Mr N N Nanporia ; Rs. 100 from Sympathiser ; Rs. 10 from Dr. D. D. Gazdar ; in the 2nd list being misprinted twice, each one of them to be cancelled.... Rs.	135	0	0
Grand Total Rs...	64,874	10	3

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN AND SOMALILAND.

The Appointment of Consul-General.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Colonel Swayne has started for Somaliland to take up his appointment as Consul-General there.

CONSPIRACY IN TURKEY.

Dynastic Plot Discovered.

Kemal Pacha, the son-in-law and aide-de-camp to the Sultan, was arrested on the 21st instant with other high officials, the result of a discovery of secret correspondence with Princess Khadidje, daughter of the ex-Sultan Murad.

A FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

REST-HOUSE SERVANTS MURDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

An outrage on the Indian frontier is reported. The menial establishment of the Hadinzai Rest House in the Zhob Valley and two masons were murderously attacked on the 21st instant. The murderer has not yet been captured,

CRICKET IN SIMLA.

A cricket match between the Simla C. C. versus the Outstations to-day was interrupted by violent hail and rain. Score then stood as follows : —

THE OUTSTATIONS.

Mr. C. S. Lyon, run out	0
Mr. C. Marshall, b Loverton	30
Mr. H. Ettinger, c Loverton, b Mitchell	65
Mr. E. O. Lewin, b Robiason	11
Mr. R. A. Bulloch, c Smallwood, b Loverton	25
Mr. F. E. Venning, b Loverton	3
Extras	3
Total for six wickets	137

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, MAY 25.

At the twelfth Madras Provincial Conference at present holding its session at Ranipet, the Hon. Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates in an interesting speech. The most important subject, discussed at length, was the question of agricultural and technical education.

The Conference adopted a message of condolence to the late Mr. Tata's family.

RAIN IN MADRAS.

Steady rain has fallen in Madras for the last 24 hours and for the first time for several months the temperature has fallen considerably.

THE MONSOON.

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The steamer Somali which has arrived at Bombay from Mombassa crossed a band of well marked monsoon weather in the Arabian Sea with strong south-westerly winds and rain, south westerly winds and rain squalls. To-night's weather report records more rain upon the West Coast with low barometer and abnormal winds. Showery weather meanwhile continues throughout Upper India with fresh snow in Kashmir and heavy hail in Simla.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mahon, Officiating Inspector-General of Ordnance, is confirmed in that appointment, which falls vacant on the 3rd June, when Colonel Fixott retires.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has awarded the McGregor Memorial Medal for 1904 to Captain Fraser, Royal Garrison Artillery, for exploration work in Siam and Yunnan.

Major Ray 7th Rajputs Intelligence Branch, Simla, rejoins, the force in Tibet. He was with the Mission originally for several months, and now returns to assume the Intelligence work.

Two companies of the Royal Scots' Fusiliers left Allahabad by rail on Monday for Lebong in connection with the reinforcement of the Tibetan Expedition. They were to reach their destination yesterday. Special arrangements were made for the supply of ice and mineral waters on the journey.

MR. GILBERT'S reply to his neighbour landowner, a jam and pickles manufacturer, who complained that his game had been poached, was a very happy one. The offenders, it appears, had been the dramatist's dogs and Mr. Gilbert's answer ran : "If you want to keep my pickles out of your preserves you must put up a fence."

IT is some time since the story of the sale of the Japanese plan of campaign to the Russians was first published. It is added that the plan in question was intended to be sold, and that the proceeds, a considerable sum, were handed over by the Government to the Japanese Red Cross Society.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES.

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 23.

Mrs. Jardine and Mrs. Bowen were at Home at the Badminton Shed from 8 to 10 a. m., on the seventh Badminton morning of the season. There were several very good games, for there were first rate players present. Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth and Mr. and Mrs. Fry's play was well worthy of note. No guest was neglected, left without the chance of a game. Mrs. Jardine had an eye for them all, consequently it was pronounced to be one of the most successful of the Badminton mornings. The refreshments were excellent, a certain fruit salad of Mrs. Jardine's concoction was much praised. Many well known faces were to be seen, Mrs. Crowe, Mrs. Macleod Mrs. Aston, Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mrs. de Courcy Atkins, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Crump, General, Mrs. and Miss McConachy, Mrs. Dimmock, Mr. Weldon, Mr. and Mrs. John, Mrs. Forbes and the Misses Forbes, Captain Griffiths, and very many others. If the Badminton Shed could be enlarged by two more courts it would add enormously to the possibilities for enjoyment, for when the Shed is crowded, as it was on Monday, with only two courts going, many are necessarily kept waiting, and waiting and Badminton service are not identical. Also, the hangings should, in the opinion of many players be all of one colour. A patch of green and another patch of red is apt to distract the eye of a player. Perhaps, when the Polo ground is pronounced to be in fit condition, some money may be collected for improving the Badminton Shed.

Mrs. Aston at Elphinstone Hall on Monday afternoon gave a delightful garden party to as many guests as the small garden could accommodate at a stretch. They began to arrive at 4 o'clock, and found a novel amusement had been prepared in the shape of an unlevelled Putting green, or more properly speaking a series of connected Putting greens, for there were seven holes. One miniature hill with sloping sides and a hole upon its apex was named "Spion Kop," it was the scene of desperate assaults and much laughter. One couple are said to have tried 27 times to lodge their golf ball in the hole. The winners proved to be Miss Ringer and Kumar Shri Lakhajiraj of Rajkot, Mr. Down and Kumar Shri Gulam Jilani of Wai running them very close. The prizes were a Cutch silver card case and a Cutch silver cigarette case, they were presented to the winning couple. Next, the Clock Putting game was played, a most fascinating variety. An immense clock's face had been marked out, two holes had been made and the players had to "put" into one hole from the first six Roman figures, marking their strokes on a card given them for the purpose. Should the ball cross the line of the clock, the player had to count another stroke and replace the ball on the numeral from which he started, and try again. From the remaining six numerals the ball was played into the second hole. As ten couples were negociating the holes at the same time, they each seized the chance of putting, the moment it presented itself, and there was much chaff and merriment all round the clock. Mrs. Bain and Mr. Heaton, having the lowest score, were the successful couple, and Mrs. Bain received the prize, a silver embossed plate. The guests having partaken of refreshments left at half past six. Amongst the guests were Mr. and Miss Down, His Highness Prince Fateh Singrao Gaekwar, Mrs. G. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Heaton, Miss Moxon with her two little Princes, the Thakore of Akalkot and his nephew the very young Chief of Savant Wadi, Mr. and Miss Crommelin, Miss Ringer, Mrs. and Miss Rainier, Mrs. Bain, Mr. Covernton, Mr. Ferguson, Kumar Shri Vijaysinghji of Sayla, Kumar Shri Lakhajiraj of Rajkot, Kumar Shri Guman Sinhji of Malia, Kumar Shri Gulam Yilani of Wai, Kumar Shri Joraversinghji of Chuda, and Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji of Rajpipla. Mr. Justice Aston was unfortunately absent in Bombay, on duty, but Mrs. Aston was ably seconded by her daughter and her son and they may be congratulated on the success of their Garden Party.

A large black bear was shot by some natives in the act of uprooting sweet potatoes in a field near the Satara Road, not far from the Chief of Miraj's residence. The bear was a remarkably fine specimen. Men carried it round the Hill to show the visitors with a shrewd hope of "backsheesh" as well as of a liberal purchaser for the skin.

The weather has become seasonably chill in the evenings, and the mists often close down heavily. The natives say there will be more rain shortly, and visitors are anxiously arranging for their Daks. From the 1st of June the Hill will slowly begin to shed its fashionable dwellers, several visitors declare their intention of taking rooms in the Hotel at Panchgani and there await in safety the burst of the monsoon before proceeding to their respective stations. At Panchgani, though only 11 miles distant, the rainfall is much less than at Mahableshwar, being only 56 inches instead of 280. It is believed that their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington contemplate remaining on the Hill until the 7th June when his Excellency will visit Satara before going to Poona.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE SITUATION.

THE present position in Tibet cannot be viewed as satisfactory in either its political or military aspects, says the "Pioneer." The Mission is practically besieged in Gyantse and any attempt to negotiate now seems out of the question. If the Tibetans could get into the entrenched camp, which they have been trying to render untenable with jingal and rifle-fire for a fortnight past, they would probably massacre everyone from the British Commissioner to the meanest follower. The heavy losses which they have suffered in such actions as have taken place must have embittered them against the invaders into their country and they cannot be expected to make war other than in their own barbaric fashion. The Misson, then, has entirely lost its original character, and its escort is rapidly becoming a Field Force with a definite objective in front of it—nothing less than the capture of Lhassa. The period of grace that is to be given to the Dalai Lama within which to send responsible representatives to treat at Gyantse may as well be a week as a month for any good purpose that can be served. When we hear of the Tibetan force being strengthened by fresh arrivals of armed levies there can obviously be no intention on the part of the Lamas to open negotiations. They mean to drive the Mission back, if they can, and the efforts in this direction are now more pronounced than at any previous period. As to the military situation, its unexpected developments are distinctly serious. Not that there seems any danger of the advanced camp being "rushed," for it is strongly entrenched and the 500 men holding it are well equipped with supplies and ammunition. But there is the risk as we have more than once pointed out of convoys being intercepted and of the posts on the line of communications being persistently attacked. Already the postal service upon which so much depends has become a dangerous business and the last convoy which reached Gyantse had to beat off some assailants. The immediate reinforcements available are less than 200 men who are marching up from the Chumbi Valley and must now be nearing their destination. This addition to the strength of the garrison will be very welcome, but it is not certain that it will enable Colonel Brander to act on the offensive and clear the enemy out of the jong or fort which overlooks the town and is a menace to the entrenched post so long as it swarms with men. The affair of the 19th instant in which the Tibetans were driven from a building which they had been bold enough to seize, with a view apparently to making the siege reality, may be only the first of several such operations. When a comparatively small force is outnumbered by eight or ten to one it must of necessity keep its assailants at arm's length pending the time when it can vigorously attack with a fair prospect of success. But the greatest trouble seems likely to occur on the road between Gyantse and Guru, where small posts have to be maintained. The risks run are perfectly well known, and they will be guarded against in every possible way but until the troops now on the move from India reach the Chumbi Valley and thus permit of the line of communication being strengthened the general outlook must give cause for a certain amount of anxiety

AN English lady who went to Dublin in connexion with the King's visit, while staying in one of the city hotels, was robbed of her jewels, valued at £2,000, during a brief absence from her bedroom. The Dublin police to whom the robbery was reported believe the work to be that of one of the many gangs of expert thieves who arrived in the Irish capital to make hay during the King's stay.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. In the absence of the Chairman, Sir Bhalchundra Khrishna was voted to the chair. There were present : Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

ACQUISITION OF MR. TATA'S PROPERTIES.

The Committee considered letters from the Commissioner with regard to the acquisition of Mr. J. N. Tata's properties at Worli, required for the construction of a low level chennal and for which Mr. Tata claimed Rs. 31,979. The Commissioner in the course of his letter stated that Mr. Tata was until recently the mortgagee of the properties and they were purchased by him on the 14th October last at a sale held by the Commissioner of the High Court for Rs. 7,800 and Rs. 15,000 for properties Nos. 1 and 2 respectively. With regard to the price the Municipal Commissioner states :—I think the land is worth Re. 1 per square yard and that the Municipality should pay to Mr. Tata what he has actually paid for the properties at the Court sale. I do not admit that the construction of the channel will any way depreciate the value of the property No. 3 as it is quite away from the channel and his claim for compensation amounting to Rs. 5,143 cannot be admitted. Mr. Tata's claim of Rs. 3,809, being 35 per cent. on the sale amounts for the two plots which his solicitors state is the difference between the price paid at the sale and the mortgage amount, also appears to me to be inadmissible. Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Company were accordingly informed that subject to the sanction of the Corporation and in the hope of settling the matter amicably their client would be paid Rs. 7802 8-0 for plot No. 1 at the rate of Re. 1 per square yard and Rs. 15,100 for property No. 2 and that 15 per cent. of the above amounts would be added to them. They have, however, declined the offer and it appears to me that the best way to proceed is to acquire the properties under the Land Acquisition Act, I, therefore, request the sanction of the Standing Committee to my applying to Government to acquire the properties under the provisions of that Act."

The Committee gave their approval to an application being made by the Commissioner to Government to order proceedings to be instituted to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, the properties belonging to Mr. J. N. Tata at Worli.

QUESTION OF OILING ROADS.

The Committee considered a memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding the following letter from the Executive Engineer, submitting three estimates of the cost of carrying out further experiments in oiling roads as desired : The Standing Committee in the 2nd para. of their resolution of 18th March 1904, has asked for an estimate of the cost of carrying out the experiment on Esplanade and Hornby Roads, from the King's Statue to the Arthur Crawford Markets on the lines suggested in my No. 19811 of 14th March 1904. As such an experiment would involve remaking the whole road, which is not necessary to do at present. I have confined me estimate to oiling it in the ordinary way only after the road has been patched in places wherever found necessary. The cost of such a treatment will be about Rs. 11,110, including Tramway tracks, and Rs. 9,991, excluding them. As a portion of Dongri Street, from 1st Chinch Bunder Road to Jail Road, North, requires full metalling and as it is one of the busy throughfares of the City, having both vehicular and foot traffic, I have selected it for treating it in the manner suggested in para. 21 of my report above referred to. The cost of this experiment will be Rs. 510. Dhobie Talao 3rd Lane being a narrow, street with very little wheeled traffic is recommended for being experimented on with tarred macadam. The cost is estimated at Rs. 630. It is now too near the rains for such works to be undertaken this season with any prospect of a successful issue.

It was resolved to forward all the papers connected with the subject to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee that the experiment in oiling and tarring all the roads recommended by the Executive Engineer might be sanctioned, the cost amounting to Rs. 11,000 being met from surplus Cash Balance.

AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered :—With reference to Standing Committee Resolution of the 16th March last, regarding the payment of additional remuneration to Mr. S. D Gupte for the period during which he worked as sole Auditor, I have the honour to forward herewith for the information of the Standing Committee a copy of the Municipal Solicitors' opinion in the matter and to state that in my opinion the present practice should continue :—Section 133 (1) of the Municipal Act evidently contemplates that more than one Auditor be appointed by the Corporation for each Official year, to examine and audit the Municipal Accounts from week to week, The appointment of two Auditors for each Official year is in complete conformity with the Act, but though a vacancy should be filled up as soon as it conveniently can be, it is obvious that in the event of the death, retirement, illness or other disability of either of the two Additors as appointed, in the course of an Official year, there must of necessity be an interval during which the surviving or continuing Auditor may have to do the whole duty. There is nothing in Sub-Section (3) which necessitates the payment of remuneration to both the Auditors at the same rate; there is merely the provision that the reasonable remuneration to be paid to both of them shall not exceed in the whole Rs. 10,000 per annum. Thus it would evidently be open to the Corporation to appoint one of the Auditors at the remuneration of say Rs. 6,000 and the other at the remuneration of Rs. 4,000 for the year, This being so, we are of opinion that in case of a vacancy occuring during the year, there can be no illegality or impropriety in paying the remaining Auditor who for a time had to do all the work at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per annum for that time, provided always that the limit of Rs. 10,000 in the whole, for the year, be not exceeded."

The letter was recorded and it was resolved to forward it to the Corporation with the intimation that after re-consideration the Committee adhered to their previous recommendation,

INSUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF WATER.

The Committee considered a letter to the President from Mr. Thomas Hill, 1st Grade Pilot, requesting to be informed as to what precautions were taken for the safety of the water pipes during the digging of the trench on Frere Road for laying electric cables, and stating that he saw no supervision on the work, and that since 17th instant he has had no water in his bathroom on the 3rd floor of the Frere Hotel. Stating further as follows :—" Prudently a European should have been deputed to have absolute control over this most urgent business. . . In conclusion may I ask, How would you feel without your bath for two or three days?"

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Comissioner for favour of remarks.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE NEW WOMAN IN BENGAL.

IT would appear that the Maharajah of Burdwan is not the only person who disapproves of the New Woman in Bengal. A correspondent writes to the "Englishman" : —

"In some instances the little learning of our girls is producing very unwholesome results. Girls that can read or write are still in a great minority as compared with their unlettered sisters ; hence their attainments, however insignificant these may be, are not a little apt to be overrated. This in some cases turns the heads of the poor girls, and they consider themselves as belonging to a higher and nobler order of existence. They are thus puffed up with pride, and are unfitted to take their share in household duties. They think it beneath them to cook to cleanse dishes and cups, to scrub the floor, or to fetch water from rivers or tanks. If married to poor people, they look upon themselves as thrown away, and have been known on slight provocation to put an end to their existence by swallowing opium or by hanging or drowning themselves. Sometimes when they are allowed to take the upperhand in the management of the household affairs they grow lazy domineering extravagant and selfish. The toilet is their great seems of business and the proper adjusting of their hair the chief occupation of their lives This I say is the state of ordinary women, though I know there are multitudes of those of a more elevated life and conversation, that move in an exalted sphere of culture and virtue and are imbued with religious fervour and piety that fill their male beholders with awe and fear."

THE difficulty which some Scotchmen experience in wrestling with a joke was amusingly illustrated in the House of Commons by Mr. Weir's version of the venerable saying that a Scotchman "keeps the Sabbath and everything else he can lay his hands upon." The Chancellor of the Exchequer reminded him, he said, of the Scotchman's advice to his son—namely, "Mind the Sawbath, and haud on everything you can get."

CURIOUS CUSTOMS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

THE TODAH DRY FUNERAL.

THE Todah ceremony that took place at Governor Sholah was not exactly a funeral in the sense that we understand it, writes a correspondent of the "South of India Observer." That event had previously been performed when each of the four deceased departed this life and his body was burnt. It is known as the green funeral, The dry funeral is in the nature of a commemoration, though a good deal of weeping too is done by the female relatives of the deceased. The reasons for making one festival serve for all the dead of the tribe in the previous twelve months seem to be chiefly economic since Government have stepped in to restrain the reckless slaughtering of buffaloes which previously was customary on these occasions. The rule now is no matter how important a position the deceased Todah may have held in the tribe to kill only two she buffaloes for him and the purpose of the slaughter is to give him milk to drink in the other world. The Kotahs are the only gainers by the death of the poor animals since they receive the carcases in return perhaps, for the musical entertainment they provide. So established in the Todah mind is this custom of handing over the carcasss to the Kotahs that no matter how you cross question a Todah you can get nothing more from him than this, when the buffaloes are alive they are ours, when they are dead they are the Kotahs.

The dry funeral ceremonies are spread over 3 days, the first being only a gathering at the funeral house, and an exchange of condolences and the third for the closing ceremony when all the members of the family meet around the place where the ashes of the deceased are to be deposited very early in the morning. Water is sprinkled on the embers a large stone is rolled to the entrance of the circle of stone in which a pit is dug for the ashes. They are reverently placed in the pit and covered over. There is a general prostration, and the mourners hastily depart while darkness still prevails. On the second day the ked after which the ceremony is named is brought out. This is the aforesaid ashes and bones preserved from the green funeral and it is placed in the funeral House and round it about 20 or 30 young Todahs join hands and shout what translated is, "may the buffaloes and calves be well," after which each lays his hands on the "ked" and bows down, touching it with his forehead. It is then carried from the funeral house to the entrance of the cattle kraal where each mourning relative throws three handsful of earth on it and into the kraal muttering the Todah for may I throw earth." As soon as all the mourners have done this, the pujari or priest of the tribe, throws garlands of leaves and flowers at the buffaloes inside, that are presently to be sacrificed, and this is the signal for an exciting chase to master and fetch them out of the kraal to the spot where the ked is deposited. Sometimes an animal breaks loose and a chase after it ensues but more frequently the buffaloes are so cowed by previous illtreatment and overmastered by three or four heavy Todahs hanging on to their horns, that they come out of the narrow entrance to the kraal quite subdued and like lambs to the slaughter and are then held inposition before the pujari, who aims a blow with the back of a decorated axe at the protruberance between the horns. This is the "coup de grace," and immediately a stream of blood flows through the nostrils and buffaloe bends first one foreleg and then another and finally rolls over dead. This is repeated in the case of each buffalo and terminates the ceremoney so far as it's public character is concerned. The crowd disperse and what follows, is not allowed to be witnessed by any but those who can be trusted not to report the cruelty to the authorities. This consists in stunning a buffaloe calf making a gash in the foreleg and smearing the ked with the blood. It is sacrificial for it is one with the exclamation may it be well with his good deeds and his sins. The calf how. ever survives these injureis and it is a cruel ceremony. The final act in the drama has been described in Mr. Breeks' posthumous work very graphically as follows :—

"Just as dawn is breaking the music is stopped the mourning ceases, and, in dead silence, all cluster around the Azaram for the impressive closing ceremony. Water is sprinkled on the embers a large stone at the entrance of the circle is taken up and a pit dug under it, into which they scrape the ashes, and the stone is replaced."

"Finally a dim figure enters the circle and, raising a chatty high over his head, dashed it to pieces on the stone covering the ashes, bends down touches the stone with forehead and hasten away. All the others perform in turn the same prostration and flitting silently down the hill, a procession of hurrying shadows fades into the mist through which twinkles the distant fire of the Kedmanei. Imagination might easily transforms them into the departing spirits of the propitiated dead.

HOW JAPANESE LIVE.

METHODS OF WORK AND EXERCISE.

WHILE the military department of the Japanese nation is now so prominently before the eyes of the world a side glimpse at a few of the varied and representative inhabitants of the Mikado's realm, embracing some of its stay-at-home industrial folk is of interest. As handicraftsmen in almost every line the Japanese (says the "New York Tribune") are far ahead of all their Asiatic neighbours having adopted modern methods and appliances generally though in some interior localities somewhat remote from transportation centres the simple style of workmanship prevails.

Probably the house-builder furnishes one of the most genuine and picturesque examples of old ways and methods still in vogue. The master builder is evidently not handicapped by the absence of sawmills. His huge beams are brought in rough to the place of building, being propped up at an angle of 45 degrees. He mounts the same, and with an assistant on the ground proceeds with a hand saw patiently to sever the timber to suit his requirements. One of the odd features in the erection of the one-storey dwellings is that the carpenter uses no nails, the framework being held together by strong fibre cords. The guild of carpenters wear a distinct costume whereby they are recognised, consisting of a short cotton tunic, ornamented in bands of blue, while the large symbolic figure in the same colour covers the whole of the back and shoulders. A young apprentice has to serve a number of years without pay, learning the manipulation of the long and fatiguing handsaw, before he can earn scanty wages.

It is said by many observant travellers and a number of special foreign investigators who have studied the matter that the Japanese, in consequence of their peculiar and superior system of physical exercises, have become the healthiest and strongest men in the world, and have attained the highest form of perfection that is capable of being reached by the human body. This is due to their exact scientific methods of training, disciplina, simplicity of diet, and exercise in the fresh air, instead of the polluted atmosphere of the gymnasium. Little or no apparatus is used in their outdoor work. Muscle pitted against muscle is the keynote of their scheme of training and the development of the lower extremities, the loins and thighs, said to be the natural seat of strength, receives special attention, supplemented by that of the forearm, By this plan any and almost every muscle of the body can be exercised and developed.

One of the favourite and most efficient exercises for the arm which is specially required in the military is the open-air fencing bout, with long lances of bamboo. The face and upper part of the body during these contests are protected, the head by a long, flowing hood, the front being supplied with a metal screen, shielding the wearer's face from the thrust of his opponent's lance. Dexterously to knock the lance from the grasp of the other, and at the same time to finish the feat by throwing him to the ground—which requires a light wrestling match and exercise of muscular strength,—is the desired goal of the fence. These and all other contests are entered into with an equanimity of temper and a pleasant manner which are kept up to the end, and are important elements in developing the national character.

WHEN Samuel Parks, the delegate of the Carpenters' and Bridge builders' Union, whose death in Sing Sing Prison, New York, was announced on May 4, was giving evidence on his own behalf on a charge of blackmailing employers, he declared that the money so obtained by him went to the trade union exchequers. He, however, confessed when in prison that the money went into his own pocket.

THOSE who control the Homes of the Little Sisters of the Poor do a persistent and unostentatious piece of good work. The branch home in Manor-road, Stoke Newington (St. Anne's Home), has achieved much in its twenty years of existence, says the "Westminster ;" it has 160 inmates and there are so many candidates for admission that funds are the only necessity for an extension of the premises. The homes are not for Catholics exclusively and proselytism is looked at askance. The Sisters take the utmost care of their aged charges, who are happy and grateful. The present inmates include a once prosperous banker, an ex-vicar, a Greek gentleman who is master of seven languages, and many other remarkable "cases."

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

Pictures at the Academy.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA.

A NEW PLAY AT THE NEW THEATRE.

LONDON, MAY 6.

THE hanging at the Royal Academy is much the same as usual ; doubtless the matter was not easily manageable, but the manner is unfortunate. Two admirable pictures, for instance, have a disastrous neighbourhood. That Mr. Sargent's "Duchess of Sutherland" should be placed high was, we must suppose, inevitable, if it is true that full-length portraits are never to be hung on the line, even though full-length standing portraits ill endure to be placed where the head must needs be so much aloft. Such a rule is most unjust to a master's work, and was probably made at the time when portrait-painting was thought to be something less than a fine art, and "subjects" from history claimed the line—a distinct time of the nineteenth century ; but granting that the rule is yet in force, some due care might have been taken in this hard case that the picture beneath should be low, and that the colour of the blue-green dress should not be hurt by the green of the grass of the landscape below, or by the hot browns of "The Golden Fleece" to the left. Another blunder is the placing in a corner of one of the most beautiful pictures in this Academy—one of the most beautiful pictures of its kind assuredly in any Academy—Mr. Clausen's "Gleaners Coming Home." And yet another offence is the hanging of three pictures of the minority—the precious minority—jostled together in a corner by a door. One is Mr. Tuke's "In the Morning Sun," the second Mr. Clausen's "Willow Trees at Sunset" and the third Mr. Wetherbee's "Golden Silence." What kind of economy is this ? Each of these three might properly etale, have retrieved a whole wall. Looking round these rooms, and receiving, once more, reluctantly, the impression they impose—it is chiefly the same throughout, and it is an impression of the hard, the sharp, and the commonplace—we ask with wonder not only why is this exceptional work so slighted but why is the exhibition scanted in the display of what does it much-needed honour ?

Among Mr. Sargent's six portraits there is one which must surely rank with his best and therefore with the best portraiture of all modern times. It is the only one this year that asserts its authorship at the first glance. At a second and steadier glance the eye is convinced of the qualities unmistakably Mr. Sargeats in the "Duchess of Sutherland, in the Mr. T. L. Devitt in the Marquess of Londonderry and still more certainly in the Major-General Leonard Wood and in the Countess of Lathom—the rare and great qualities of modelling foremost of all. But in one picture the Mrs. Wertheimer we have a more direct perception of Mr. Sargents incomparable distinction and of the character peculiar to himself in the sight the insight and the touch. The painting is simply true; there are little regions of colour in the face, the eyelids, the eyes, that have a wonderful delicacy of truth, but such truth implies complex powers in watchful activity; and at the end of this intent work all is dignity and ease; dignity not only in the general effect of a beautiful portrait, well composed, well placed, but in all the traces of the brush. The background and the hair are of admirable greys; and even the painter of this noble picture has never painted black more finely than in the dress. Where all is masterly the eyes are supreme ; and in the portrait of Mr. Devitt with its beautifully-drawn model of a ship in the background, the eyes again are wonderful. It may be supposed that Mr. Sargent took a less fine interest in the setting and circumstance of the figure of Lord Londonderry, or at least the painting of the Abbey background of the floor of the advancing feet and legs hardly shows the usual effectual delight in the aspect and relation and surface of things. One recognises Mr. Sargent best in the fine greys of the head of the boy.

Mr. Clausen has painted such a sun as art has seldom kindled, "Gleaners Coming Home" shows the shadow-view of figures in so keen a westering ray that the shadow is brilliant. The figures walk and carry the sun with them, as one sees them do in a radiant day, shining, scattering the beam, and reflecting. They carry also delicate shadows in which the reflected sunshine burns again. Mr

the actual setting, which deals with the loves of gods and goddesses, a slender point which seems to appeal to the compassion and mercy of humanity; here enters a paradox of a highly interesting nature, whereas, in such a work as Orfeo, the cruelty of the gods have it all their own way—in Gounod's most humorous utterance, the power seems to lie nearly altogether with those who belong to a greater circle of life. So the thing comes and goes, and even so also the new capture of old designs are proved to be not more than an old capture of new designs. This was sometime a paradox, but the times do give proof, Signor Mancinelli conducted, and Mlle Sylva as Baucis was altogether excellent. The remainder of the cast was taken by M. Cotreuil as Vulcian, M. Fassint as Philimon, and M. journet as Jupiter, the singing being not quite as good as one would have wished from what one must call the dramatic significance, and, one may even call it, the great dramatic sentiment which guides throughout the movement, and the audience whom with some dilettante feeling it should be possible to excite to considerable emotion. Philemon et Baucis, with its exquisite sentiment and delicate feeling was a very curious forerunner to Lencavallo's 'Pagliacci' which followed in the wake of the other opera. "Pagliacci" belongs to that school of vigorous and energetic opera in comparison with which the more delicate pages of Philemon come in very curious contrast; there is a plot of the most strenuous description, upheld by melodies and harmonies which have no counterpart of their own in the daintiest of those marvellous sentences accompanying the issue of them in the Old Testament.

Mr. Arthur Law is best known as the author of "The New Boy" and A Country Mouse. The one was frank farce, and the other though dubbed a comedy owed its success to its being played, after its first night, as farce rather than as comedy. In The Bride and Bridegroom produced at the New Theatre, Mr Law has essayed true comedy. Putting from him the time honoured extravagances of farce he has endeavoured to present a picture of life to submit to our inspection a cloth the web of which is everyday character and the woof everyday circumstance. He has not troubled much about a story relying doubtless on the fact that comedy which is true to life can get on very well without. He has not even troubled about a single comedic idea that should dominate the whole, but gives us instead two or three ideas not all of the same class of comedy, by treating which in succession he hopes to entertain. Idea No. 1 is how should a wife deal with a husband who does not see everything eye to eye with herself? The Wyverns have been married only five weeks, and yet they are constantly differing over trifles. If they follow the example of their friends the Bruces, the husband will allow the wife to dictate in the domestic domain. If they follow the example of their other freinds, Sir William and Lady Allison, the wife will always get her own way by strategy. Sir William is a somewhat cantankerous retired admiral, who insists on his wife's doing whatever he believes she does not want to do. And she has found out his little weakness and behaves accordingly. The case is similar to that of another retired admiral who, not so many years ago, was a well-known character in Scotland. His main business in life was to turn back trespassers taking a short cut across his estate. He was, however, short-sighted and trespassers hit on the device of reversing their direction as soon as they came within the Admiral's ken. He would rush up, order them back and they with hypocritical protestation would go on their way rejoicing. Here are the materials of a good comedy.

But the story being thin, we require well-drawn characters and pointed dialogue. We get neither. The characters are absolutely lifeless. They have all the hollowness, but none of the energy, of farce If they tell at all it is because Mr. Eille Norwood is well mannered as the bridegroom; Miss Sybil Carlisle is a pretty and winsom bride; Sir Charles Wyndham is easy as Bruce; Miss Mary Moore is charming under the alias of Lady Allison; Miss Vane Featherston behaved nicely as Mrs. Bruce; and Mr. Alfred Bishop infuses into the Admiral something of his own sturdy humanity. It is the actors we believe in, not the characters: say, rather, the names under which the actors trade. The incidents are naturally repetitive, and, unless handled with cunning, apt to be monotonus. Handled with no particular cunning, they lack variety, and the play grows tiresome. Still, there is the dialogue, which if brilliant might beguile us an atone. It is clearly meant to be brilliant: no pains have been spared to polish it into radiance. But just as the characters are not flesh and blood but mere formulæ of the theatre, the dialogue they speak is verbal. It reveals no characters, and as a succession of epigrams is rather disappointing. We are told that golf and politics are much alike, the one consists in trying to get into holes: the other in trying to get out of them. Again, a member of Parliament is like a pump—both end in M. P. We recognise the assiduous effort, but somehow it brings us little joy. Towards the end of the second of four acts Mr. Law seems to have felt that if the concern is to be kept going fresh capital must be introduced. So we stumble on idea No. 2. The young couple are drifting apart, and in such cases the stage prescription is a dose of jealousy. Bruce and Lady Allison take the business in hand. Bruce who is an indifferent but habitual poet indites a rhymed acrostic in the bridge's name, Beatrice. Lady Allison drives about the country electioneering with Sir Owen, who is standing for Parliament. The acrostic passes from hand to hand; the Admiral is furiously jealous because he takes the lines to be addressed to his wife, and the bride does not relish the bridegroom's being so much with the Admiral's wife. The acrostic business is cleared by the lines ultimately coming to the hands of the bride's old and repulsive mother, Lady Beecroft, who, since her daughter has been named after her, takes the apostrophised Beatrice to be herself.

THE MOTOR CAR VET.

SEVEN years' experience has convinced me (says a correspondent of "The Autocar") that the want that is most felt amongst the votaries of the new form of locomotion is that of competent experts—i.e., experts doing consultative and advisory work only, and totally disconnected with the trade. The class of man who now poses as a motor expert leaves much to be desired. He is more often than not a man with little or no technical training, very limited practical experience—in most cases picked up at someone else's expense—and almost without exception connected with the trade, either as a vendor or repairer. The harm that these so-called experts have done and are doing is incalculable.

THE Moscow correspondent of the "Standard" says:—The head of a commercial concern of high standing in one of the largest Russian trading centres has just given expression to what I believe to be the feeling of not a few of his class in Russia. "I fail to see," he declared, "that the war is worth the candle to Russia. We are told that all will assuredly be over except the signing of the peace any time after September or October of this year. The manner in which military experts propose to bring all this about is not quite clear. Vice-Admiral Skrydloff, we are told, will work wonders with what remains of the brand new fleet which cost us so much. How he is to achieve more than Admiral Makoroff with less at his disposal passes my comprehension. Men like myself, whose business is either already ruined or on the road to liquidation, ask whether Manchuria is worth it all. There is not even the excuse that Manchuria is a potential South Africa." The gentleman in question has been for over 30 years director of one of the leading Russian import and export houses trading with Eastern Asia. He is now winding up his affairs, and his retirement from the field of Russian commerce means increased difficulty to at least a dozen minor trading houses and loss of employment to scores of officials and men, many of whom have served him and his predecessors for periods of 30 and even 40 years.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INTERNATIONAL PRINTING EXHIBITION.

DEVELOPMENTS IN COLOUR PRINTING.

A NEW TYPE COMPOSER.

SIR JAMES HENDERSON was an ideal Chairman for the opening of the International Printing Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, which was successful quite beyond expectation.

In the seven years since the last Printing Exhibition there have been wonderful overtakings of America and of the Continent. Chicago printers have been publicly urged by Chicago experts to send their three-colour printing plates to be made in London and not to put up with the whims and oppressions of a certain Three-Colour Trust in the States. And on the engineering side it is not long since one Otley firm alone sent eleven of its Yorkshire machines at one shipment to the States. The famous American art presses based on the principle of two revolutions of the cylinder to one bed movement, are now made in this country with entire success. Again the exhibit of the Wicks's rotary type-casting concern reminds us that type well and truly made is being cast in this country says the "Westminster Gazette," nearly twenty times as fast per casting machines as in any American or Continental city. Further our Post Office, though seven years elapsed between its deciding to allow a larger-sized picture postcard and its carrying that decision into effect, has not been able to dishearten the picture postcard trade. The developments in this direction as shown at the exhibition are simply wonderful.

There is a new type composer at the Hall—the Pulsometer—the drawback of which is, however, that justification of the lines by hand remains to be done. It is very simple, very getatable and wonderfully ingenious. It has separate composing and distributing machines.

This exhibition may be said to mark the incoming of "three colours at one travel of paper." We see here specimens of work on the new Lambert press, by which a dozen colour tones are impressed upon one sheet in one passage, from end to end of a four-cylindered machine. Lambert first arranged to move paper laterally from the red printing cylinder to the yellow cylinder, and so to the blue cylinder. His modern machine is rather like the familiar Dryden and Ford or Middleton perfecter, but with four cylinders instead of two, all in line with each other. The paper having received red ink (with which Lambert workers have so far elected to commence instead of with yellow, the usual start) is led over the series of cylinders, receiving yellow and then blue and then a black or grey. The last is optional. It is a tribute to imperfection. The photo-tri chromatic-inks of commerce are not optically the true complements of the read, violet, and green, which are the primary colour sensations. There are inks compounded which are very near optical truth, but these are too fugitive; hence the supreme need even to-day for the retoucher.

Some really exquisitework in three colours is shown at the exhibition, particularly by the Hentschel-Colour-type concern, which has induced most eminent artists to employ three-colour plates, as they are engraved and exquisitely re-touched by this, the largest engraving house in the world.

No one should miss the beautiful framed series of views which illustrate "British Isles," published by Messrs. A. and C. Black. One forgives Messrs. Black for ceasing "Encyclopædia Britannica" output in favour of a wonderful series of book of world travel all lavishly Hentschel colourtyped.

There are many remarkable illustrations at the Hall of how lithography is trying to combine the accuracy of photography with the freedom and life and colour warmth of the stone. Workings have been reduced, detail and softness have been ensured. Photostone and Bruce's exhibits particularly illustrate this development.

The exhibition is rather dominated by the engineer. One valuable appliance, quite new, is a Nutting Regulator, whereby the principle of the expansion of metal under heat is utilised to secure the instant sounding of an alarm, by the actuating of gear just reached by an expanded tube and the raising of a weight, which causes the sounding of an alarm should the boiler-water feeding be failing.

There is also a wonderful water gas-producer plant of Tangy's, whereby we are to get our gas under certain conditions for a fifth of its present cost.

The L. C. C. School of Photo-Engraving at Bolt-court is strongly represented with displays contrived in most illuminating fashion by the enthusiastic principal Mr. Newton.

Mr. C. A. Harrap, secretary of St. Bride's Institute, and Mr. R. A Peddie, its technical librarian, have arranged a splendid show of fifteenth-century and other volumes. We see a book by Jenson of Venice, on which mainly William Morris based his famous Roman type. These loan collections of themselves constitute an invaluable lesson and a source of deep human interest.

A BOOK THAT COUNTS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The one remedy towards which they all look, and which they discuss with a callousness which shows the depths to which they have sunk, is marriage with a rich girl. Here their pride of birth leaves them entirely in the lurch. All they require is a father-in-law who is able and willing to pay their own—and probably their relations—debts, and a trouser-button manufacturer's pretty daughter does as well as a dame of the bluest blood in the country.

As soon as it becomes known that Winkler is a man of great wealth, a retired officer of an old noble family, steeped in debt, is ready to sell his only daughter—who, by the way, is the only creditable representative of the crowd of "first-class" people in the book. This is the advice of the father to the poor girl:

"Never mind your pride of birth till you have a husband. There are plenty of commoners ready to exchange their miserable gold for a beautiful aristocratic wife who can introduce them into good society and preside at their table. When you have got a husband you can be aristocratic again; that will impress him, and the more you show him what sacrifice it has cost you to become his wife the more will he love and honour you."

The girl, in the present case, resents proudly and fiercely her father's and brother's baseness, and by her very reticence and honourable pride attracts Winkler, and ends by becoming his wife. The absolute truth with which the author exposes these disgraceful doings will be patent to all who know anything of the life led by the average German officer.

Poor Winkler shows a fortitude under the trials of being a member of this galere which is truly heroic. He bears unnumbered humiliations, and gains some sort of a position among his noble comrades by sheet force of character. But he ends as the hero of Bilse's book ended: disheartened and disappointed, he leaves the regiment to look for a more natural and honest life in his father's business.

Freiherr von Schlicht, in exposing the evils of this section of the Army, has also his remedies to propose, and these, clearly and fully stated, are laid down on reasonable lines, and deserve the very careful attention of the authorities. Thus the book, which certainly is interesting if not pleasant reading, should, instead of being prohibited, be attentively studied by those with the will and the power of raising the German Army to the high standard of efficiency which made it the admiration of the civilised world.

To turn from the consideration of the important and vital parts of the book to a purely technical detail, we regret to find that an author with so excellent a command of the German language should stoop to use French terms which have their exact equivalent in German and, what is worse, hideous hybrid terms which are neither French nor German. Bismarck and two Emperors would turn in their graves at the mere idea of such words as jeute, verjeute, and a number of others the meaning of which it is not easy to guess at even with a fair knowledge of both French and German.

IT is estimated that 9,000,000,000 (nine billions) of manufactured cigarettes are consumed in the Philippine Islands every month. This estimate is based upon the daily output from the factories. There must be added to this 300,000,000 made by hand. This gives an average of four cigarettes per day for every man, woman and child in the Islands.

THE Icelandic Parliament has decided to make extensive use of wireless telegraphy. Our Consul there states that a yearly subsidy of 35,000kr. for twenty years has been granted by the Government for the establishment of a wireless telegraphic connexion between Iceland and the Shetland Islands or the mainland of the United Kingdom, and also between the four principal towns of Iceland.

THE ANTLERS OF DEER.

ONE of the most wonderful processes in nature is the growth of the deciduous horn that is peculiar to the Cervilae or deer family, and it is one that can be watched day by day, or week by week, in the Zoological Gardens London. The antlers of the Great Wapiti stag and the red deer stag have lately started their new growth. Two velvet bosses on the head made their appearance a few weeks ago, and in the course of a couple of months or so they will have developed into the great antlers whose beauty and strength demand attention from most of the visitors to the Gardens.

The deciduous horns of the deer, or antlers as they are generally and more properly called, differ not only in substance from the hollow horns of other ruminants, but also in the fact that they are designed not so much as weapons of defence as of offence, for with one single exception, that of the reindeer, they are borne only by the male sex and are used almost exclusively against one another in contesting the right to the possession of the hinds; and shortly after these contests have been decided the antlers are dropped, to grow again the next season.

The hollow horns of the antelopes, with few exceptions, appear with both sexes, and in the oxen, sheep, and goats in a wild state the female is horned always; the sheaths are supported by bony outgrowths from the frontal bone, and are permanent. Under unnatural conditions, such as domestication, some races of cattle and sheep are hornless. The antler is a bony growth all through, and is shed annually.

The details of the growth vary considerably with the different species of deer, but the general characteristics are similar; so in taking for an illustration the red deer, a native of this country, we can see how and in what seasons this peculiar growth is made.

ANTLERS OF RED DEER.

The antlers rise from the frontal bone and begin to make their appearance in the middle of April. At the time when the fern fronds begin to unfold and the ash breaks into leaf, so the stag shows a growth covered with skin and soft hair, at which time it is said to be in velvet. The young sprouting antler is extremely tender, for it is full of blood-vessels that give the needed nourishment. During a period of ten weeks a rapid development is maintained, and when at the end of that time the antler, still covered with the velvety skin, has attained its full size and rights which vary in accordance with the age of the stag. A ring of bone, known as the burr, develops at the base, which has the effect of compressing the main artery from which the growth is fed and cutting off the blood supply. From this time the antler begins to dry and harden, and becomes in consequence less tender. The velvety skin dries and peels away in strips, the stag himself usually helping the process by frequently rubbing his horns against a tree or rock.

Now the antlers have attained perfection the proud owner is in condition to be hunted, and hunted he is on Exmoor from the middle of August until the rutting season begins in October.

Although he uses them for defensive purposes when occasion demands, and deadly weapons they can be, it is at this season that he uses them for the purpose for which Nature seemingly intended them in her plan for the survival of the fittest, for it is only when the stag has reached his prime that his antlers attain their full points and strength. In the struggle for the possession of the hinds it is only the strongest and best who can hold his particular wood and combe or district against all comers, who becomes the protector of the females in the locality; and jealous he is in his care of them, for the deer are polygamous. Nightly the stag bells out his challenge from the depths of the woods, and the weird sound penetrates for miles across the combes and moorland. Many a one responds to the challenge, and the vanquished slinks away swiftly to another neighbourhood. When all this struggle is over it seems that the purpose of the deciduous horns is fulfilled (and the purpose is the selection of the strongest stags for the hinds), the antlers drop, they become loosened from the boss, and apparently cause irritation, for the possessors frequently rub or knock them off. Considering the number that must be dropped annually it is surprising that more are not found; it is quite the exception to pick up a pair from the same head.

It is not until the second year of a stag's existence—the first he spends in calf stage—that the antlers make their first appearance and are but a small upright shaft. Every year afterwards they improve, and at the stag's prime he becomes possessed of his full rights, brow bay, and tray, and points on top; but as he gets old the antlers deteriorate, until at last they grow no better than those of an unwarrantable youngster. Thus we see that on old belief that a stag added a point for every year of his existence is untenable.

Perfect heads from Exmoor are difficult to procure, for the heads of the hunted stag are the property of the Master of the Hunt, and the demand is greater than the supply; nevertheless it is met by the simple and deceptive device of mounting old cast-off horns on the heads of the hinds.—"Westminster Gazette."

THE "WORLD'S FAIR" AT ST. LOUIS.

OPENING OF THE EXPOSITION.

THE opening of the great show at St. Louis passed off without a hitch.

Several formal addresses were delivered, prayers were said, hymns were sung, and then Mr. Traft, Secretary for War, concluded his opening speech by sending a telegraphic signal to President Roosevelt, in Washington. The President pressed the golden button which had been installed in the White House, and immediately, amid the pealing of bells, the playing of bands, and the singing of "The Star-Spangled Bannar," the machinery in the Exposition began to move, the flags were unfurled, and the water, hitherto imprisoned began to dash over the cascades in the grounds. The formal opening was complete.

President Roosevelt, addressing the company present with him in the White House when he "pressed the button," especially thanked the representatives of foreign nations for their representation at the Centennial Exhibition. He dwelt on the grand step which had been made in transforming a small confederacy on the Atlantic seaboard into a Continental nation. The Exposition showed the progress made by all nations in the past century, and, as honorary president of the Athletic Association, which under European management had revived the Olympic games, he was glad that besides paying proper heed to the progress of industry, science, and art it had also fostered the development of athletic pastimes.

The ambassadors and others offered their congratulations to the President, and exchanged good wishes by telegraph with the officials at St. Louis.

THE BOOK-MAKERS' STRIKE AT RANGOON.

THE "Indian Field" says:—We may as well throw a little more light on the difference of opinion between the book-makers, and the Stewards which led to the recent "strike." The fact is that the Stewards tried to put the screw on in the shape of an enhanced fee, that the bookies in a body decided to stand down, and that three firms eventually did pay might sound as if that astute body had practically acknowledged defeat. Not so, however; they seldom or ever give in when once they have taken a stand, and in this instance they scored hugely over the Stewards as thus: Ten book-makers refused to pay Rs. 300 each per day and the Stewards, remaining firm in their decision to take that amount or none, the bookies arranged for three of their number to bet and the rest chipped in on the "share and share alike" principle. Hence we found three betting for the ten, the Club losing Rs. 1,000 a day and the three bookies still raking in all the money there was to be taken from the public.

M. SARAFOFF, one of the insurgent leaders in Macedonia, states that Miss Stone, the American missionary, who some time ago was detained by brigands, while travelling in the Balkans, and was held in captivity until a large ransom had been paid, was kidnapped by the revolutionary leaders. The sum of £T14,000, which was paid for Miss Stone's ransom was, he states, placed in the war-chest of the revolutionists.

NEWS has reached Sydney that while Mr. Robinson, the Acting Administrator of British New Guinea, was at Goerabri (New Guinea) on the 3rd March, endeavouring to induce the Chiefs to hand over the murderers of the Missionary, Mr. Chalmers, the Government steamer, Merrie England, was attacked by 300 canoes. The natives were repulsed with heavy loss. There were some casualties among the whites.

To lovers of violets.—A thousand bunches of violets do not give a fresher, stronger or more lasting perfume than Rigaud's White Violet Extract. Ask for Rigaud's, if you want the original and best make.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

It is an old jest that there is no living man who does not think himself better capable of editing a newspaper, acting as Prime Minister, managing a business, or writing a play better than those whose business it is to do so. So, it would appear, is the case as regards the poet. The hints which well-disposed admirers forward to such writers are innumerable. A recent example, which has just been given to the world as a genuine letter received by a certain well-known writer, runs as follows:—I thought of an idea for a piece of verse which I am sure you can work up into something fine. Scene: Evening; young man and a girl walking along past a stable. A donkey has his head out of a window. The young man looks at donkey and says something quite smart. Then the girl answers with something real cutting. You can make the donkey bray if you want to. P.S. If you work this up and sell it for a good sum you are welcome to keep the money, as I have other means of support.

It is very soothing indeed to reflect that although it is only of very recent years that we have begun to make such a fuss about him, the much discussed microbe has been doing his work in the world ever since days long anterior to the invention of medicine men, as, no doubt, he will long after their extinction. In which connection some details of a discovery by two French scientists, M.M Lacouloumere and Baudouin, are distinctly interesting. In a funereal well dating from the second century B.C. which was discovered at Bernard, in the Vendee, was certain dust, which was forthwith analysed from the bacteriological point of view. It contained numerous living microbes. These microbes, which are believed to have had their origin in the bodies of goats and dogs placed in the well, have thus been preserved there in a closed up space during twenty two centuries. This is believed to be the first example of that kind which has been scientifically observed. The unscientific mind would like to be told whether the microbes are supposed to be the original ones or their remote descendants, but on this point the report is not very clear.

When it is a question of the number of applicants for one vacant situation, Paris, it would seem, is not far behind even that gold paved city New York. Thus it is said that the number of applications for work at present in the pigeon-holes of the Metropolitan Railway Company of Paris amounts to no less than thirty-two thousand, in round figures. They deal with every kind of situation from that of chief engineer downwards, and they come fortified with recommendations from ambassadors, prefects ministers, bishops, and of cource innumerable deputies. And the pathetic part of it all is that for the time being there is not a single vacancy open to the many anxious petitioners. No doubt there are many of them who would echo the appeal of the man who, having applied to the director of a company for employment, received the reply:—A situation? Why in that drawer I have more than two thousand similar applications. To which the applicant answered "Then, sir will you not give me the job of classifying them for you?"

The difference between the modern doctor and the old-fashioned wizard seems to be decreasing daily. That is to say that modern doctor seems to be coming round more and more to his predecessor's opinion that the most important part of his profession is to terrify the community at large out of whatever number of senses they may possess. One of these gentlemen, a German, is at present doing his best to make his countrymen's teeth chatter and their hair stand on end by telling them that if they go on as they are now their great grandchildren will have neither teeth nor hair. The argument is, of course, that we eat to much soft food and wear hats too often, and that Nature invariably does away with any part of the human or other body which ceases to be useful. But, after all who cares or will care, except possibly the dentists and proprietors of hair restorers of a few centuries hence? As things are at present, toothache and baldness are our consant dread. In the happy days to come the former will be non existent and the latter the proper thing. Therefore let us all live on pap and glue our hats irremovably upon our crowns, and so assist Nature towards our grandchildren's enfranchisement.

Tarascon the home of the immortal Tartarin, maintains its reputation for large mindedness an incident which occurred at the recent municipal elections showing that there still remains within the walls some of the family one member of which provided Daudet with material for his epic. Feeling has been running high as might be expected and some romantic elector evidently felt a desire to evince his dissatisfaction with the conduct of those responsible for the arrangements of the polling booths. In districts further north this might have led to verbal recriminations even to fisticuffs and other banal methods of argument. But not in Tarascon. The upholder of the Tartarin tradition went several better. On to the table around which were seated a body of grave and solemn men scrutinising the voting papers, he cast not his defiance but a handful of snakes. What kind of snakes is not recorded; but during the tumult which ensued while the worthy magistrates assumed Laocoonesque attitudes of the most classic type who can doubt that the serpent-thrower felt that he at least was not unworthy to rank beside the slayer of Teurs and the owner of the unforgettable baobab arbos gigantear that Dauded knew?

We all know, or if we do not it is not for want of the frequent telling, that our modern habit of life has eliminated good manners from the list of things that are. Particularly has the art of salutation come to be neglected. Therefore it is pleasant to learn that in at least one portion of the Empire it is still cultivated to such an extent, indeed, that a distinction is made between the form employed on week-days and that for Sunday use. As witness the following bit of information culled from the pages of a Demerara newspaper:—Everybody is familiar with the form of salutation in general use among the people here How d'ye? to which is usually responded, 'So-so, me chile.' But what everyone does not know is that there is another formula for use on Sundays which strict observers of the Sabbath would do well to learn by heart (not a very difficult matter) and store up in some convenient corner of their memory ready for use. I must confess I was ignorant of it myself until a week ago, when I was enlightened by a couple on their way from church. Said the man: Well gall, is how you do?' Still holdin' on, still trustin" replied his companion, with the air of having suffered all that it was possible to suffer in this world. She looked a good healthy specimen of humanity, in spite of the state of unhappiness that both her words and tone seem to imply. How refreshing it would be if some such formula were adopted by our own leaders of society.

Has it not been frequently held up for the admiration and imitation of less favoured nations that in this happy island political opinions are never allowed to interfere with private intercourse? In future the envious foreigner will be able to retort—What about St. Andrews? The abashed Briton, more especially if he be a North Briton, will have no reply. For it has indeed been left for the East Neuk of Fife to launch the political thunderbolt in a new direction—at the heads of the golfer and his caddie. In that part of the world the Unionists have the sad remembrance of defeat in the last-election for the St. Andrews Burghs, when Captain Ellice won for the Liberals the seat vacated by Mr. Ansruther, the ex-Unionist Whip. Therefore, casting about them for some means of battering their fortunes, they have bethought themselves of the golf club, and as a result the St. Andrews Conservative Golf Club has sprung into existence. Who knows how far the deadly drive may carry whether the Conservative Golf Club may not be followed by the Dear Food Cricket Club or the Pigtail Bowling Association. However much one may question the wisdom or the good taste of such an innovation, there is one possibility, as far as the the golfer is concerned, which is not without its attraction. Any hasty expression following on a foozled shot may be explained away as used in an entirely Parliamentary sense!

It is an age of course effects, an age of advertisement. We sing our songs and listen greedily for the applause of the gallery: we meet with domestic misfortune and we weep on the bosom of the divorce court, and the daily papers weep with us. We do not do good by stealth, but rather in such a way that we get a baronetcy, or a decoration.—Mrs. John Lane in "Blackwood's."

A Mancunian writes to a Manchester paper as follows:—"Can you or your readers give any explanation of the remarkably heavy percentage of splendidly handsome ladies to be seen in Liverpool's city's thoroughfares? When I say handsome I refer not only to facial beauty, but also to symmetry of form and perfect physique. Walk from the Central Station via Lord-street to say, the Landing Stage, any day in the week, and you will behold a phalanx of superb womanhood? I am a Mancunian by birth and sentiment, but I must confess our city can produce nothing to compare with Liverpool's battalions of tall, lovely girls!"

It is complained that Bradford artist whose works have been accepted at the Royal Academy this season have not been allowed space at the Bradford exhibition.

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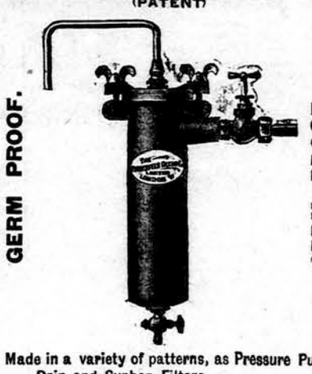

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WRITERS AND READERS.

THE Delegates of the Clarendon Press have taken over the series of geographical memoirs known as The Regions of the World, which is under the general editorship of Mr. H. J. Mackinder, and in future this series will be published by Mr. Henry Frowde. Two new volumes will be issued this year: North America, by Prof. Israel Russell, of the University of Michigan, at the end of this month, and India, by Sir Thomas H. Holdich, K. C. I. E., in the early autumn. It is hoped that The Far East by Mr. Archibald Little will soon be in the press. The three volumes, which have already appeared are Britain and the British Seas, by Mr. Mackinder, Central Europe, by Prof J. Partsch and The Nearer East, by Mr. D. G. Hogarth.

The fourth Part of the Oxyrhynchus Papyri, which will be issued by the Graeco-Roman Branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund early in June, is likely to surpass in interest all the previous publications of Drs. Grenfell and Hunt. The place of honour is naturally assigned to the new 'Sayings of Jesus' and a fragment of a lost Gospel, a few details with regard to which were announced last autumn. A cheap popular edition of the new Sayings and the Gospel fragment, together with the 'Logia' discovered in 1897, will be issued by Mr. Henry Frowde on behalf of the Egypt Exploration Fund as a separate pamphlet. One of the most striking features of the new Sayings is the introduction connecting them with St. Thomas. It is very probable that the original 'Logia' papyrus was part of another manuscript of the same collection of Sayings.

Mr. W. D. Howells, the American author, is just now at Folkestone where he may make some little stay. He hopes to spend the summer, and probably the autumn here, seeing England and its life on all sides. The ultimate result of this experience will be a novel, having its scene laid in this country.

At the time of his death Canon Ainger had finished revising his edition of Lamb's Letters for the Eversley Series. The most notable change is the inclusion of a group never before published—letters written by Lamb to his friend Rickman. Canon Ainger also revised his notes to the book, in some cases adding to them.

A most interesting account has come to light of a visit paid by Tennyson in 1848 to Morwenstow, Cornwall, together with a record of his conversation with the poet-vicar Robert Stephen Hawker. These records, with much other new material, will be included in the life of Hawker, which his son-in-law Mr. C. E. Byles, is preparing for publication by Mr. Lane.

Mr. Michael Davitt's new book, which Messrs. Harper are about to publish, is a long work. It opens with a survey of Ireland from the time of Oliver Cromwell to Daniel O'Connell. It then goes on, with much detail, to examine the gradual evolution of the Irish land problem. When Mr. Davitt reaches our own time, he has many fresh lights to shed on the story of his country.

We are promised a little volume, by John Oliver Hobbes entitled The Science of Life. It contrasts the psychology of Ignatius Loyola and Tolstoy, and has many illustrations drawn from modern life. Thomas Aquinas is pressed into service as a supporter of the pleasures of the young people of to-day, and the self-sacrifice they suffer to attain them. Messrs. Burns and Oates annouce the volume.

The first volume of the collected edition of Mr. Swinburne's poetical works has now gone to press. Those who have been looking forward to the edition may, therefore, hope to begin its acquaintance about the end of May. Particular interest will attach to the first volume because it contains, in the form of a dedicatory epistle to Mr. Watts-Dunton; a retrospect by Mr. Swinburne of his own literary career.

Thanks, in part, to its millionaires, America has perhaps the most complete observatories in the world. When, however, it came to preparing a new atlas of the moon, Professor Pickering took a party of astronomers to Jamaica, as the best spot for obtaining photographs. With a summary of our existing knowledge of the moon, they form a book which Mr Murray is just issuing. Acquaintance with it will probably be a necessity for students of astronomy. In a way, it is also a supplement to Nasmyth's well-known volume on the moon.

Still another Napoleon book? It is by Mr. R. M. Johnston, who is already known for a historical work on Italy. He says of his present volume:—This book is intended to present to the reader in the most concise form possible, but yet with historical accuracy, an outline of the history of Napoleon that will convey an adequate first impression of his genius and policy. The book is being published by Messrs. Macmillan. It will also appear in America, where books about Napoleon seem to find many readers.

If we are, as a nation, deteriorating in physique, what are the reasons for it? Mrs. Watt Smyth gives a full answer to the question in the book by her which Mr. Murry is publishing. One reason she points out has been the crowding of the population into the towns. Another is the ill-effect exercised on infant health by our sometimes unsanitary milk supply. Then, Mrs. Watt Smyth dwells on the want of physical training in our schools the insufficient teaching of hygiene and domestic economy, and the lack of reasonable opportunities for healthy recreation.

Admiral Dewey has written a preface for a biography of Captain Lawrence of the historic ship Chesapeake, which Messrs. Putnam are just publishing. The Admiral says in the course of it:—It is by the close and careful weighing of the causes which produced the wonderful results of our sea battles of the past that we equip ourselves for the warfare of the future. And out of the accounts of all great battles, by sea or land, we seize as watchwords the phrases of the commanders. There is none more potent than Lawrence's adjuration, "Don't give up the ship!"

Mr. Warner's book on the tour of his cricket term in Australia is being rapidly got ready by Messrs Chapman. He indicates its interest in these introductory sentences:—The inner history of the tour naturally enough, never got into the papers, and a great deal that did get into the papers, more especially in the way of criticism and comment, was so distinctly incorrect and misleading that I believe that most lovers of cricket will like to have the true story set before them clearly and simply. And I hope I need not say at the beginning that, if I set down anything with favour, at least I shall write nothing in malice. I only want to tell the plain truth in the plainest possible way.

An unusually large number of novels have appeared during the spring, but there are still more to come.—An early volume of fiction will be Major Drury's Peradventures of Private Pagett, which Messrs Chapman are publishing with illustrations by Mr. Arthur Rackham.—Mr. Arnold Bennett's new novel, which is on Messrs. Chatto's list, is nearly ready. The title of it is A Great Man, and it is a humorous story of London life. Mr. Bennett describes it in the sub-title as a frolic—The Jessica Letters, which Messrs. Putnam are about to publish, belong to the epistolary style of fiction. At the same time the book, up to a point, is practically the spontaneous correspondence of two genuine people.

Mr. Ernest Vizetelly's life of Zola may be looked for early in the autumn.—Captain Lewis Butler is the author of a military study of the Peninsular War, which Mr. Fisher Unwin will shortly publish.—Two more volumes of Mrs. Paget Toynbee's edition of Horace Wolpole's Letters will appear this month. They include 819 letters, written between November 1760 and May 1774, and sixteen illustrations in photogravure, four being portraits of Horace Walpole himself.—Mr. Murray will next week publish a popular edition of Darwin's book, The Expression of the Emotions. One of our leading actors said recently that he studied it as a guide to facial expression.—A book on The Domesday Boroughs by Mr. Adolphus Ballard, Town Clerk of Woodstock, will be published at once from the Oxford University Press. It is, in large part, an account of the municipal customs of the latter half of the eleventh century.

AN important deputation of Unionist members was received by the Prime Minister recently in his room at the House of Commons. The interview was private, but the following official report was given to the Press:—Mr. Kimber drew attention to the striking anomalies of the present representation of the electorate and to the difficulties and dangers involved in it. He claimed that the question was one which demanded the most serious consideration of the Government and the introduction of legislation before the termination of the present Parliament. Other members of the deputation having spoken, Mr. Balfour in reply expressed his strong sense of the hardship and the public injury caused by the present anomalies of the electoral system and said that the whole question had engaged and would engage the serious attention of the Government and he undertook to communicate to his colleagues the substance of the representations which the deputation had laid before him. He did not think that any declaration as to a policy which could not in any case take effect till next session was at the present moment expedient, but this was a point which he would keep under consideration.

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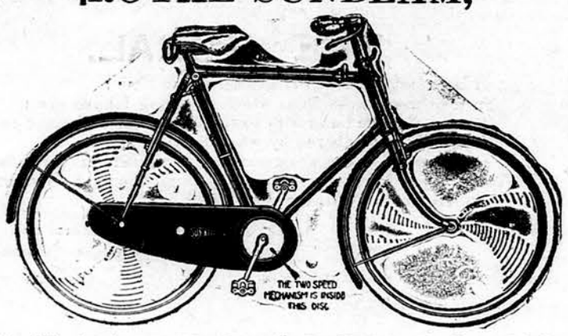

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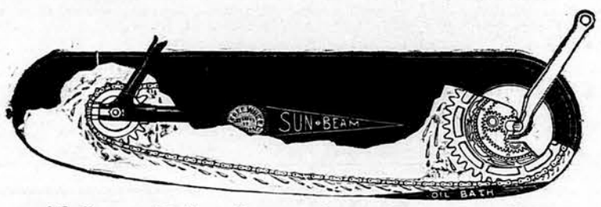

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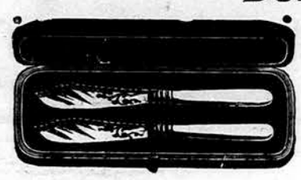

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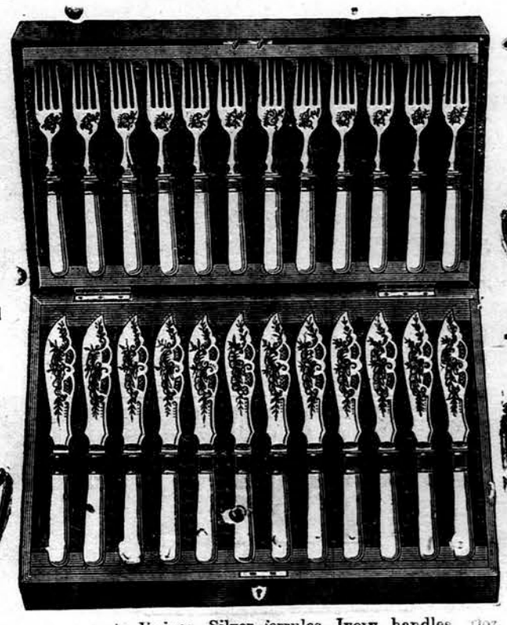

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.
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